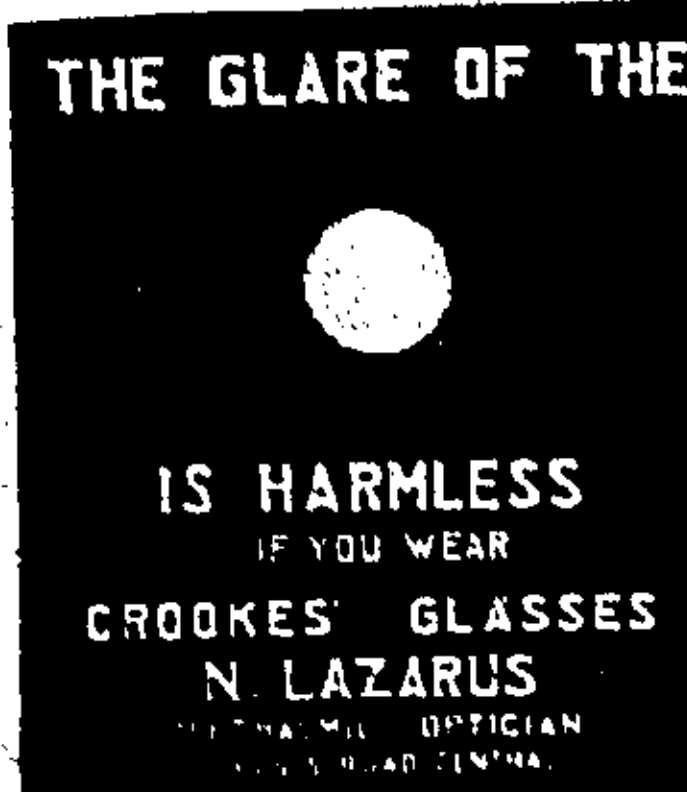




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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號六月六年八國民華中

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7.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	7.30 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30	to 11.00	10.30	to 11.00
11.30	to 12.00	11.30	to 12.00
12.30	to 1.00	12.30	to 1.00
1.30	to 2.00	1.30	to 2.00
2.30	to 3.00	2.30	to 3.00
3.30	to 4.00	3.30	to 4.00
4.30	to 5.00	4.30	to 5.00
5.30	to 6.00	5.30	to 6.00
6.30	to 7.00	6.30	to 7.00

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11.30	to 12.00
12.30	to 1.00
1.30	to 2.00
2.30	to 3.00
3.30	to 4.00
4.30	to 5.00
5.30	to 6.00
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui)	7.30	8.15	11.15	12.00	1.15	2.00
Shek Lung	7.45	8.30	11.30	12.15	1.30	2.15
Shum Chai	8.00	8.45	11.45	12.30	1.45	2.30
Shum Shui	8.15	9.00	12.00	12.45	2.00	2.45
Shum Shui	8.30	9.15	12.15	13.00	2.15	2.55
Shum Shui	8.45	9.30	12.30	13.15	2.30	3.05
Shum Shui	9.00	9.45	12.45	13.30	2.45	3.20
Shum Shui	9.15	10.00	1.00	13.45	3.00	3.35
Shum Shui	9.30	10.15	1.15	14.00	3.15	3.50
Shum Shui	9.45	10.30	1.30	14.15	3.30	4.05
Shum Shui	10.00	10.45	1.45	14.30	3.45	4.20
Shum Shui	10.15	11.00	2.00	14.45	4.00	4.35

UP TRAINS.

Station	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.
Shum Shui	6.30	7.15	10.15	11.00	12.00	12.45
Shum Shui	6.45	7.30	10.30	11.15	12.15	13.00
Shum Shui	7.00	7.45	10.45	11.30	12.30	13.15
Shum Shui	7.15	8.00	11.00	11.45	12.45	13.30
Shum Shui	7.30	8.15	11.15	12.00	13.00	13.45
Shum Shui	7.45	8.30	11.30	12.15	13.15	14.00
Shum Shui	8.00	8.45	11.45	12.30	13.30	14.15
Shum Shui	8.15	9.00	12.00	12.45	13.45	14.30
Shum Shui	8.30	9.15	12.15	13.00	14.00	14.45
Shum Shui	8.45	9.30	12.30	13.15	14.15	15.00
Shum Shui	9.00	9.45	12.45	13.30	14.30	15.15
Shum Shui	9.15	10.00	1.00	13.45	14.45	15.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the services mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	a.m.	p.m.	Station	a.m.	p.m.
Sha Tau Kok	8.30	12.00	Sha Tau Kok	10.30	1.00
Sha Tau Kok	8.35	12.05	Sha Tau Kok	11.15	1.05

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. [53]

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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	77 "	53 "	53 "

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IMPRESSIONS OF SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

[BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.]

During the last six years I have listened to many stories about Singapore and the Malay Peninsula; most of the narratives led me to suppose that fortunes have often been made very rapidly in that part of the world. Even so, I was not prepared for what I saw and heard during my recent visit. For there is, indeed, much wealth in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and there seems to be every reason to suppose that the sources of wealth have been by no means used up. Indeed, despite the obvious prosperity, enquiries and investigations led to the conclusion that there is a much more brilliant future for this part of the world than is generally supposed. It is a wonderful country and is an object lesson. It reveals the triumph of scientific knowledge and clear administration. "Rubber and tin" are the words most commonly heard when a discussion arises as to how this man or that man made his fortune. I feel that, as a tribute to the hypnotic powers of the Oriental money-changers, it should be mentioned that those very alert calculators also did quite well out of the passengers on one of the ships which called at Singapore and Penang towards the end of April, 1918.

THE RUBBER PLANTATIONS. As everyone who has seen the place knows, Singapore is much less hilly than Hongkong. That may account for the more reasonable tariff of the motor-car owners. You may hire a light American four-seater for three dollars (seven shillings) an hour, or a more comfortable vehicle for four dollars an hour. We arrived at Singapore towards evening, so we contented ourselves that night with a run out to the Sea View Hotel, a sort of a Deep Water Bay joy-ride. There we saw not only the hotel, but the residence of the richest man in Singapore. His name is Meyer, and we were told that he is of the Jewish faith. He has selected a charming situation for his house, a hotel and some residential flats. We saw also the beach, but the tide was too low for swimming.

Next day we consulted the Indian who managed the motor garage, and explained that we wanted to see the rubber estates. For three hours we motored along miles of excellent roads, and we saw, perhaps, millions of rubber trees. We saw them as seedlings and as rubber-bearing trees; we saw the rubber running from the cut in the bark into the little cup fastened to the tree all ready to catch it; we saw men pouring it from the little cup into larger receptacles; and we saw carts carrying it into Singapore. We also saw rubber-sold tennis shoes which, so we were told, used rubber that had never been twenty miles away from Singapore. And we saw the houses of wealthy Chinese; and we saw the people, too, who had been built out of rubber. Which meant, of course, that rubber had paid for them. Later on we met a planter from Johore and he explained that the estates in the F.M.S. contained the rubber which paid best of all. We saw Johore in the distance, but there was no time to cross the ferry. This disappointment, of course, and his brother was expressed in vehement fashion.

The story of how a huge industry in rubber has grown up in the Straits Settlements is something which ought to encourage those who believe in modern civilisation and the money value of scientific work. It is, perhaps, explainable for the Briton to be proud of the story. From the other side of the world a few specimens of the rubber plant were brought, perhaps forty or fifty years ago, and now the jungle is being cleared; and acres and acres of rubber plantations, containing trees lined and spaced, providing employment for thousands and thousands of Asiatics and a few white men, have replaced the old chaos of nature untroubled. We saw a little of the jungle and we heard a great deal more about it from our new acquaintance, the planter from Johore. He has charge of 3,500 acres of rubber, which pays the wages of 1,300 Asiatics, and, incidentally, repays very well, we may be sure, the enterprise of those who initiated the scheme. And each year the estates are extending and the jungle is diminishing, while the district grows richer and richer.

Of course the word "rubber" explains a great deal. But there are two other explanations—one is the Union Jack and the other is the industry of the Chinese. For centuries there was murder, robbery, bloodshed and ravaging of that Malay Peninsula; and then, in the typically haphazard way of our Empire, it just happened that the Union Jack was placed first here, and then there, and then in some other place a few miles away, and the dawn of a new era commenced. It did not fly as the result of some deeply-laid scheme in London, or by command of some great Imperial Architect. It was just the restless British pioneer who was carrying on his self-imposed mission of "tidying up," and among those great adventures was a man named Raffles. Thoughtful men in Singapore and the Straits Settlements respect his memory.

THE UNQUIET JAPANESE. The articles in the shops of Singapore were more expensive than in Hongkong. Later on we heard the story of the Japanese invasion. Rents have been soaring in Singapore and we were told that the N.Y.K. took over some offices at a rental about forty per cent. higher than the previous tenants, who were Chinese. Everywhere we heard of the influx of the Japanese—men and goods. It is not easy to form an opinion without hearing both sides of the question, but it seems reasonable to suggest that the British should have in Japan the same privileges in the way of trade and ownership of property that are given to the Japanese in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. There were stories of impending legislation concerning food in the district, and some of the commercial men were blaming

the Government for lack of foresight. On such matters, also, it is impossible to form opinions without hearing the defence as well as the accusations. But the talk was about food shortage. Here, again, there were stories of how the Japanese had purchased large stores of rice; but it seemed that they were only more far-sighted than the others; and, if so, they deserve praise rather than censure.

IN PENANG.

We were fortunate in having as hosts, during our short stay in Penang, two of the Chinese graduates of the Hongkong University, one a medical man and the other an engineer. They quickly demonstrated to us the popularity of the motor-car in the Straits Settlements. We rode in a British-made car, but although we saw hundreds of cars of the popular American models we did not recognise another car made in Great Britain. There will be a big market in Malaysia for cars in the near future, and no doubt British manufacturers are well advised to take that fact. But it would have been a pleasure to see evidence of their efforts to cultivate it by means of the usual advertising methods.

There had been heavy rainstorms in Penang just before our arrival, and we were told that some of the roads had been washed out. But those along which we motored were of good surface, and wide. It was, indeed, a relief to run through a town with roads that were suitable for modern mechanical methods of traction. The nightmare of Carine Road was hundreds of miles behind us in Hongkong. On the vexed question of speed-limit we can only suppose that our drivers ignored any rules about it, if there are any. We often reached a speed of thirty miles an hour although there was no reason to hurry.

It was noticeable that a large number of private cars were carrying Orientals as passengers. We came to the conclusion that a large number of Chinese in Malaysia own cars. We saw one wonderful vehicle, reputed to have cost fifteen thousand dollars. Our Chinese friends said that the body was supposed to be made of silver, although it was really of aluminium. Whatever the metal, it was curious to see this attempt at Oriental splendour made by the owner of this motor-car, which had been built especially for his order in America.

THE ONLY VERDICT.

"It's a great country," said the tall, fine-looking Englishman who had passed more than twenty years of his life in the Government service, administering justice and doing all sorts of odd jobs such as come the way of the British administrator in the tropics. "I answer 'sublimation' his position. 'Yes,' I answered, 'but what a curious mixture of races you people have to deal with—Malays, Europeans, Chinese, Indians, Armenians, Japanese, Javanese, Siamese, and even the aborigines who stay in the Back of Beyond and who still use poisoned sticks with blow-pipes.' The Civil Servant smiled and just said that in time you go to know them. 'He was very definite in his admiration for the Chinese. Even when, in order to test him I took up the local newspaper and pointed out the Chinese names figuring in the report of gang-robberies, he was unshaken. He acknowledged that there had been some bad cases of gang-robberies and that did not make him take back his words. 'You don't judge our nation by the men in the dock at Bow Street Police Court,' he remarked, with a smile.

It's a great country. That is the only possible verdict. But civilisation is only on the fringe of it. When you go to the jungle in the morning and the railway are extended in all directions, when the bountiful gifts of nature are fully made use of by scientific knowledge, there will indeed be a new Malaysia. Mr. H. G. Wells has remarked that those of us who have had a scientific training find it hard to restrain ourselves from prophecies about the future; but a very strange one could see a great future for such a wonderful country as Malaysia.

The ship is on "the long long trail" to London, and Penang is well astride. We are now within sight of some land which is said to be Sumatra. From Malaysia to Australia there stretches a chain of islands—the last frontier. The white man who is the first steamer captain surrounded the knell of the pirates and did more than all of the missionaries to destroy cannibalism. And now the white man is pushing back the last frontier and the tangle of the jungle is giving way to cultivation. Medical science is fighting malaria and other tropical diseases. Botanical science is producing the plants, fruits and trees which are more suitable for the climate. There always was brilliant sunshine in the tropics, but in the jungle there was darkness, and decadent vegetation and men. But the jungle is disappearing before the white man's enterprise and knowledge, and there will soon be room for nothing that is not in some way useful. That is the vision of the new civilisation. They are framing rules and regulations for the reconstruction of the whole world in Paris just now. In Malaysia the Briton is just going on with the job he commenced about a hundred years ago, but he is now moving rapidly. We shall see remarkable changes in the near future.

YOKOHAMA'S GROWTH.

Investigations made in trustworthy quarters show that, since the outbreak of the war, the population of Yokohama has shown almost a steady increase annually. In 1917, it reached 400,000, but in 1918 the figures fell off by 15,000, due to the depression in industrial circles as a result of the signing of the Armistice in November.

The following table shows the population of the port during the past six years together with the mortality:

Year	Population	No. of Deaths
1913	396,103	6,875
1914	410,785	6,364
1915	428,663	6,582
1916	444,018	7,108
1917	400,300	7,700
1918	447,097	10,000

MR. HUGHES AND JAPAN.

AMENDMENT IN PEACE TREATY.

Mr. Hughes, in an interview in Paris, referred to statements that the rejection of the Japanese amendment (for racial equality) in the Peace Treaty was due entirely to the attitude of himself as the representative of Australia.

"I do not know," Mr. Hughes, who is responsible for these rumours, but they obviously emanate from those who wish to make trouble between Japan and Australia, or to make the Japanese people believe that Australia is the only country which objected to the insertion of the amendment proposed by Japan in the Peace Treaty.

IT IS MOST EMPHATICALLY untrue to say that Australia alone is responsible for the rejection of the Japanese amendment. Just what happened at the meeting of the Commission, which rejected the Japanese amendment, I do not know, for Australia had no representative there.

Mr. Hughes went on to say that certain members of the Japanese people seemed to think that by the rejection of the amendment the world had refused to admit the Japanese nation on a footing of equality with the other nations of the League, but, in his opinion, there was not the slightest justification for such a conclusion.

Mr. Hughes then paid a warm tribute to Japan as one of the Great Powers of the world, admitted into the inner Councils of the Peace Conference on a footing of absolute equality. But while admitting this, Mr. Hughes held that to insert such a clause in the covenant might vitally affect the industrial development of Australia, which he considered a purely domestic matter.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DIFFERENT. Mr. Hughes argued that all he had done was to support the traditional policy of Australia, which was well-known throughout the world and which he believed essential to the industrial welfare of the people. After many years' agitation and struggling a high standard of living had been secured in Australia, which they hoped and intended to raise still higher.

Workmen insisted on high wages and good working conditions, but the industrial position in Japan was not the same. Only the other day the Peace Conference adopted a proposal for the establishment of a permanent International Labour Convention for the purpose of improving the industrial position of workers all over the world. That proposal contained a clause inserted at the suggestion of Japan and other Eastern countries which, in effect, exempted them from paying the same wages and working the same hours as other nations.

Mr. Hughes said that he did not ask the Japanese people to vary their domestic policy to suit Australia, so he thought the Japanese people would concede to Australia the same right.

THE CHINESE AND THE WEST.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

The *Mail and Empire* of Toronto prints the following editorial:—The Chinese are adopting more and more, laws and customs of the West which we have ceased to consider more civilised, but they balk at beer, American brewers, finding that their own doors are about to be closed, are arranging to exploit the country of 400,000,000 or more Chinese, and this has brought the following righteous and significant protest from Peking: "We have no desire to drink out the opium fund only to usher in the drunken sea. Apparently the brewers think they must educate the Chinese to the delights of Western bacchanalianism. Why do not the Westerners come to teach us better manners than indulging in opium, cigarettes, and intoxicants?"

This reference to opium uncovers a stain on European morals, for the efforts of the Chinese to prevent the importation of the drug from India actually led to war in 1840. The result was that the British acquired Hongkong; that Shanghai and three other ports were thrown open to foreign trade; that the Chinese were compelled to pay to the British an indemnity of \$21,000,000, and that the importation of opium continued. In 1909 the Chinese Government issued an edict to put an end to the use of the drug within ten years. By this time public opinion throughout the world had changed and backed up the endeavours of the Chinese to rid themselves of this curse. Three years later, the leading Governments of the world agreed upon measures to assist the Chinese, and as a result of a report to The Hague Conference in 1912 the Chinese passed a drastic law to exterminate the opium trade. The importation of opium from India did not end until 1913, but the Chinese Republic is thoroughly in earnest in its endeavour to wipe out all traces of the traffic. The Chinese Government alone has the power to prevent the establishment of plants for the manufacture of liquor in that country, but public opinion in the United States, Canada, and other countries which have adopted prohibition for themselves, will endorse any measure to prevent the exportation of liquor to China.

"PERFECT PESTS."

A dirty, unkempt, and raggedly-dressed Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with begging in Queen's Road West.

Inspector Macdonald said the man was arrested at 1 a.m.

Mr. Hutchison: Has he been at it before? Inspector Macdonald: I don't remember having seen him before.

Defendant said he was brought to Hongkong from Wuchow. He had been in the Colony a couple of weeks, but had not found employment.

Inspector Macdonald: They are perfect pests, these men.

Mr. Hutchison: Probably, but I shall have to take into consideration what you just said—that you do not recognise the man. Three dollars or seven days.

"MISERABLE PAIR OF BROTHERS."

MR. LINDSELL ON FILIAL DUTY.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with snatching \$22 from a Chinese shop.

Complainant said he was going along Des Vaux Road when defendant and another man stole up to him, and defendant snatched the money from his outside breast-pocket. He seized the defendant, and the other man threw the money down and ran away.

Mr. Lindsell: Why should he have done that? He seems to have had a good opportunity of running away with the money.—Complainant: He probably threw it down thinking that I would then release the defendant.

Mr. Lindsell: You are a shrewd, and you should be ashamed of yourself to carry money about so carelessly, affording an opportunity to thieves.—Complainant: I am generally very careful, but I will be more careful in future. Besides, I do not carry much money on my person.

The defendant said the complainant knocked him in Des Vaux Road and took him to a house in a lane close by. There, he produced two bundles of notes, and sent for a policeman, to whom defendant was handed over.

Mr. Lindsell: How long have you been here? Defendant: About ten years.

Where are you employed?—I am out of a billet.

How do you live?—My mother looks after me.

Have you any other relatives?—I have an elder brother.

The defendant's elder brother, said his younger brother was unemployed, and so was he.

Mr. Lindsell: What! I suppose your mother has to support you, too. You both should support her, and, instead, you live on her. A miserable pair of brothers you are!

Defendant, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING ARMS.

A FINE REDUCED.

A Chinese seaman, who had brought a revolver and a quantity of ammunition to the Colony, was fined \$500 at the Magistracy last week.

Yesterday, Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes & Master, applied for a re-hearing of the case. Addressing the Court, Mr. Lewis said that the defendant, when arrested, was granted bail in \$1,000. This was met by him and seven other fellow-seamen. Then, when a fine of \$500 was imposed, the defendant was unable to meet it. He drew the Magistrate's attention to the fact that the defendant had been on various vessels for a period of seven or eight years, and had received very good certificates of character. During the war he had served on various vessels chartered by the Admiralty. The Police rightly remarked, Mr. Lewis, regarded the importation of arms into the Colony as a serious offence, as the weapons might fall into the hands of bad characters, but, in this case, the defendant bore a very good character. After years of hard work, he had saved a little money, and had obtained the weapon for self-protection against lawless characters in the country, where he intended to settle down. The revolver and ammunition were not concealed, but were discovered in his kit-bag along with his other belongings. It was a genuine case of a man obtaining a fire-arm for a reasonable purpose.

The Police testified that the revolver and ammunition were not hidden. The Magistrate reduced the amount of the fine from \$500 to \$300.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL TUDOR AT HANKOW.

At the invitation of the Hankow branch of the China Association, upwards of sixty of the leading residents sat down on May 20th, to a dinner given in honour of Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor in the Hankow Club. In addition to the guest of the evening, the Captains of H. M. vessels in port, and the Consuls were present.

After the toast of "The King" the Admiral's health was proposed by Mr. Geary Gardner in a speech in which he expressed the indebtedness of residents in the Far East to His Majesty's Navy, giving instances of how often they had needed to look to it for protection and it had never been found wanting. He suggested that a branch of the Naval League should be formed at the port.

The Admiral, in reply, contrasted the China of to-day with the China he had known thirty-four years ago. He spoke of the heavy burdens which had been placed upon the Motherland through the war, which nothing but extended trade and prosperity would remove, and urged all to do their part. He said that he had thought with him the whole of the present fleet, but the Government was fully alive to the importance and needs of the station and once peace was restored we might expect to see a goodly fleet of vessels out again.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG!

"I wanted to see the place again, and that was my main reason for returning," said a returned banished to the Magistracy yesterday. As a result of his curiosity, he will pass the next nine months in the safety and seclusion of Victoria gaol.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held, yesterday, in the Society's office, Hongkong Club annexe. Mr. E. Ormiston presided, and the others present were Messrs. H. W. Bird, N. L. Watson, T. E. Pearce, W. M. Humphreys, H. Hancock, R. de Journal, S. B. C. Ross, E. M. V. R. de Sousa, A. Nicol, and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said:—The report is so full of information that there remains little for me to add to it. The unfavourable weather marred what would otherwise have been a successful show; but despite unfavourable conditions it still showed that there is considerable keenness in Hongkong among the amateur gardeners. Every year the number of exhibitors increases and this year produced a record of no less than 70 exhibitors. Our membership is larger than it has ever been before. We still hope to increase it. Unfortunately our expenses increase as the show becomes larger and therefore I would like to see more members coming forward to become life members. As an example of some of the good results achieved by members of this Society, in addition to the sum of \$784.50 raised by sale of plants and handed to charity, I would like to inform you that Mrs. Harrington handed over to the Red Cross Society, as the result of the sale of roses at the Hongkong Hotel from her garden and from Mr. Nicholson's garden, and carnations from Mr. Downing, a sum of over \$2,000. Mr. Looker, in his speech at the show, touched on the subject of a working gardener whose services should be available to members of the Society to advise them on such matters as soil, and time, and conditions for planting, etc., etc. We are still in hopes that such a man will be attached to the Botanical and Forestry Department as his services available to members of the Society. I cannot close my remarks without referring to the excellent work done by our Secretary, Mr. Dowbiggin. The actual labours put in for the show were enormous and the report before you speaks for itself of his enterprising energy and thoroughness of purpose, and I am sure you will all agree with me that a hearty vote of thanks should be accorded him.

Mr. T. E. PEARCE seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bird recalled that Mr. Looker, in speaking at the Show before the last, suggested that the Government might give some little assistance to the Society. He would suggest to the incoming Committee the desirability of approaching the Government on the subject. The Government might, he thought, give them a number of cuttings and seedlings, or offer them for sale. In view of the enormous progress of the Society since its inauguration, in growing flowers and vegetables, he thought they might go further still. He did not see why the Government should not send a list round to the Hon. Secretary of the cuttings and seedlings available. If that were done, a useful purpose would be served. He thought the Government made a start two years ago, but they only offered for sale very common cuttings. He did not see why they should not have all sorts of cuttings; or why the Government should not let them have manure free from the Kennedy Town depot. (Chorus "They do"). Mr. Bird, continuing, also mentioned that it should be possible for the Society to secure ornamental English flower-pots. He thought that if a sufficient number of members sent in their requirements it would be possible that something might be done. He made the suggestions because if people found it beneficial to become members of the Society there would be a much larger membership.

Mr. Ross agreed with nearly all that Mr. Bird had said. A little time ago he wrote to Mr. Tutchter pointing out that night and day he read a work called "Gardening in Hongkong" written by Mr. Tutchter. In it, Mr. Tutchter advised the potting put in June of a certain plant. He told Mr. Tutchter that he was anxious to follow this advice, but he had not the plant in question. Mr. Tutchter replied that if any person connected with the Society would let him know what he wanted he would be pleased to let him have it. (Applause). In some cases, a

(Continued as foot of next column.)

CELEBRATING THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

SAILOR ABSENTS HIMSELF FROM DUTY.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Captain Tait, R.N., Harbour Master, Robert Smith, a pumpman on the a.s. *War Sepoy*, was charged with absenting himself from duty on June 2nd and 3rd.

Capt. F. Harrison, the master of the vessel, stated that on the morning of June 2nd defendant asked permission to go ashore, putting forward a very "lame" excuse for the purpose. Witness refused to grant leave whereupon the defendant left the ship and went ashore, not returning till the early morning of June 4th. Witness entered defendant's misdeemeanor in the Log Book, fined him eight days' pay, and, when defendant returned, informed him about it. Defendant then declared that he would not work on the ship any more.

The Harbour Master read the Log Book, and then remarked that the entry was all wrong. A master of a ship, he said, had no power to forfeit a man's pay, except by order of the Magistrate or Consul.

Defendant stated that on May 31st there had been a pretty bad row in the Royal Naval Canton between British and American sailors. One of his friends had been badly hurt, and defendant himself received a blow on his leg. A detective, who interfered, informed him that he would be wanted as a witness in a case in which an American sailor would be charged with assaulting a British sailor. He, therefore, went ashore and walked up to the Court House. On arrival, he was told that the case would not be heard. When he was going back to the ship he met a couple of his mates, who invited him to stay ashore as June 3rd would be the King's Birthday and there would be no work. He, therefore, stayed behind, celebrated the King's birthday at a hotel, and then went to the pictures. When he returned to the vessel the Captain informed him that he had been fined eight days' pay. He demurred, as he thought the fine exorbitant. He refused to work and "strike me," he thought, "why should I pay a fine when I was asked to attend Court?" The fine was too much; he was a married man with a large family, and it would be his wife and children who would suffer. He had been at sea for 29 years and this was the first time he had been charged.

The Harbour Master: You are entirely in the wrong for going ashore when you were refused leave. I fine you six days' pay.

small payment would have to be made, but he (Mr. Ross) thought this only reasonable. He suggested, further, that members might help themselves by exchanging cuttings and seedlings, for there were always things of which they had too much and would not mind giving some away.

Mr. NICOL said that a system of exchange was started some years ago, but it fell through for want of support. There was no reason why it should not be revived.

The CHAIRMAN was under the impression that the Government refused to sell any of their pots and plants.

Mr. Ross said they had a scale of fixed prices, which had been recently revised.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said they would not sell trees or herbaceous plants.

Mr. Bird and Mr. WILKINSON believed that if the Society approached the Government something might result.

The matter was left over for action by the incoming Committee.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. L. Gibbs; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Plummer; Committee, Messrs. John Taylor, Miss Wallace, Messrs. W. J. Tutchter, D. Harvey, N. L. Watson, S. B. C. Ross, E. J. Noronha, B. Baker and Commander Beckwith.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. A. Nicol would exhibit his sweet peas at the next show, but would not compete, so as to give other members a chance. He said he would be glad to receive the names of gentlemen willing to become life members; the fee was \$100. He had already received three names, those of Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., Mr. Wilkinson, and himself. Mr. Hancock and Mr. de Journal, who were present, intimated, amidst applause, their willingness to become life-members. The Chairman said Mr. Dowbiggin had just told him that he had obtained five new members within the week.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that the Society greatly valued and appreciated the keen interest which Mr. Ormiston had always taken in the Society. The meeting then terminated.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

1,555 TAELS WORTH \$22,547.50.

One of the largest seizures of opium that has been made in the Colony for a long time took place on Monday night, when a Revenue officer discovered 1,555 taels of the drug concealed in a bunk on the *Lien Shing*.

The *Lien Shing* arrived in harbour on Monday from Saigon, and, on information received, the Revenue Officers boarded her. They expected to arrest several opium-smugglers, but were disappointed. On searching the bunks, however, they discovered the opium, which had been carefully concealed, to the value of \$22,547.50. Had any claimant to the opium been discovered he would have been liable to a fine of \$200,000.

As it is, the opium will be confiscated and the fortunate finder will be rewarded at the rate of \$1 a tael by the Government.

A Chinese was arrested on the a.s. *Kwang Tung* with 17½ taels of opium, which he attempted to smuggle into the Colony hidden in the false lining of a box. He was fined \$150 dollars—in default two months' imprisonment—by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

88TH CO., R.G.A. v. 87TH CO., R.G.A.

The 88th Company, R.G.A. "A" team defeated the 87th Co., R.G.A. at Happy Valley on Wednesday in the Garrison Tennis League, by 81 games to 20. The scores were as follows:—

C.S.M. Prangall and Sergt. Armatus beat Sergts. Clarke and Chapman, 7-2; beat Br. Bowerman and Gr. Ashworth, 6-3; beat Sergt. Wedlake and Gr. Samuels, 7-2.

C.Q.M.S. Talfourd and Sergt. Davis beat Br. Bowerman and Gr. Ashworth, 7-2; beat Sergt. Clarke and Sergt. Chapman, 6-3; beat Sergt. Wedlake and Gr. Samuels, 6-3.

Cpl. Bollett and Br. Amy beat Sergt. Clarke and Sergt. Chapman, 7-2; beat Br. Bowerman and Gr. Ashworth, 6-1; beat Sergt. Wedlake and Cpl. Samuels, 7-2.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

YESTERDAY'S TRAINING NOTES.

The over-night's rain resulted in the going on the sand course, on which all the gallops were done yesterday, being heavy. The following times were recorded:—

Red Ensign (Gegg up) went three-quarters of a mile in 1min. 44.2-secs., covering the last quarter in 34-secs.

Bend Or (Sedgwick up) galloped the same distance in 1min. 47.2-secs., taking 34-secs. for the last quarter.

Rochester (Doyle up) negotiated three-quarters of a mile in 1min. 44-secs.

Paper Money (Gegg up) galloped three-quarters of a mile in 1min. 44-secs., taking 32.2-secs. for the last quarter.

Malcolm (Sutton up) and Dun Duke (Mafoo up) went in company over three-quarters of a mile, taking 1min. 44.3-secs.

Flyford (Mafoo up) and Rheostat (Adams up) galloped three-quarters of a mile, in company, in 1min. 48-secs., taking 34.3-secs. over the last quarter.

Alexander (Gegg up), Maymoon (Doyle up), Viola (Gegg up), Lord Lorne (Mafoo up) and Dusky (Sutton up) were each galloped over three-quarters of a mile, taking, respectively, 1min. 41.2-secs., 1min. 44.2-secs., 1min. 45-secs., 1min. 42-secs., and 1min. 46-secs.

Hector (Mody up) and Excelsior (Mafoo up) went in company over three-quarters of a mile, taking 1min. 47-secs., and covering the last quarter in 34.2-secs.

Grey Mouse (Doyle up), Eaton Boy (Sedgwick up), and Aidlog II. (Sedgwick up), each did an individual gallop over three-quarters of a mile, taking, respectively, 1min. 49-secs., 1min. 47.2-secs., and 1 min. 52.3-secs.

Vivat (Mafoo up) and Morning Star (Sutton up) had each other's company for three-quarters of a mile, taking 1min. 49.2-secs.

Gentle Cat (Sutton up) did the last half-mile of a three-quarter mile gallop in 1min. 52-secs., and Wedding Bells (Sedgwick up) did the last half mile of a five-furlong gallop in 1min. 56-secs.

Pink Eye (Mafoo up) galloped a mile in 2mins. 28-secs., taking 1min. 55-secs. for the first three-quarters.

A DOG'S LIFE.

Mr. Austin Hopkinson, M.P., for the Moxley division, in a letter to his constituents, says:—

"You can take it from me that as soon as those who voted against me can prove that a really considerable part of the constituency does not want me, I shall be quite ready to retire. Trying to do one's duty as a member of Parliament is a dog's life, without a moment to one's self, and anyone of whom the electors approve can have my job if they will undertake to work at it as hard as I do. There is no eight-hour day for us, and the standard rate of pay does not come near to paying expenses."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEARING THE COURT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the mid-Victorian age, at the Assize in a provincial town in England, a case of an indecent nature was being tried when the Judge ordered that all women and children should leave the Court.

The usher, who was in livery and carried a wand, was called "Captain Cook."

The women and children, with the exception of one woman, retired. The Judge asked if they had all left the Court, whereupon the usher, who was in livery and carried a wand and was known as "Captain Cook," replied: "Yes, my lord, all the modest ones."—Yours, etc.,

READER.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1919.

[We recall a similar incident in an Assize Court. The Judge had given directions that all women and children should leave owing to the nature of the case that was coming on for trial. Several well-dressed women, however, paid no heed to the order. Upon the Judge's attention being drawn to the fact, he merely remarked: If after the warning they have received they choose to stay and listen to unsavoury facts it is no concern of mine. I am here because I am obliged to be.—Ed., H.D.P.]

POLICE COURT PROCEDURE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your leading article in today's issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, under the caption "A Questionable Procedure," there occurs a striking distinction between "general public" and "newspaper reporters" sufficient to warrant an errand of research, which, duly persevered in, revealed that the usually accepted definition of the term "public" is: "The general body of mankind; the people, indefinitely." This arbitrary exclusion from the *genus homo* of the already much maligned local reporters is surely of that character that has arisen from accident rather than from the generally accepted rule, and it is to be presumed that the customary *amende honorable* will be forthcoming.

From the consequent detection of the falsity of your proposition for the reasonings that followed it I found it difficult to accept your syllogism based upon a ground as slender as a filament of air, and was obliged to disregard the deceptive deductions of your contribution towards moulding "public" opinion.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBING READER.

June 5th, 1919.

[We do not think the rather laboured argument of our correspondent is of much importance nor are we very concerned that he has had to disregard the deceptive deductions drawn from something as slender as a "filament of air." We pass the letter on to our readers in order to let them see the sort of thing which is often indicated upon us and because we feel it is unfair that we should suffer alone. We would remind our correspondent that when "the public" is excluded, the Court officials and the members of the Police Force remain. It is generally recognised that the reporters are part and parcel of the machinery required for the proper administration of justice.—Ed., H.D.P.]

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORCHIDS FROM THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, two Chinese students of St. Stephen's College were charged, on remand, with stealing orchids from the Botanical Gardens. The first defendant was also charged with offering a bribe.

Mr. E. J. Chapman, acting superintendent of the Gardens, prosecuted; and Mr. C. B. Johnson defended.

Mr. Chapman stated that the orchid plants were kept in a specially constructed fern-bed. The gardeners reported that several orchids had been stolen, and watch was kept. On May 15th, eight orchid pots and several other plants were stolen, and, as a result, two forest guards were detailed to be on the look out. The gardener told witness that he suspected a Chinese youth who wore European clothing, and that he would be able to identify him. On May 22nd, while the gardeners were at work he noticed three Chinese youths attempting to root up the plants, and he gave the alarm. One of the youths ran away, but the other two were caught. On the way to the superintendent's office the first defendant offered \$10 to the gardener for his freedom. The youths were then handed over to Sergeant Barner of the Police.

Mr. Johnson said it was rather curious that there was no evidence to show how the plant was pulled out of the pot. In the exhibit before the Court there was no disturbing of the earth, etc. Moreover, the plant which was stated to have been rooted up was not produced as an exhibit.

Mr. Chapman replied that the third man might have taken the plant away. After hearing further evidence Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case till Saturday.

Ambassador James W. Gerard's

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

differs from every film play that has gone before, because it presents

FACTS NOT FICTION!

As its ten reels pass in succession across the screen there is unfolded the whole inner history of the world war and the causes that led up to it. Among a hundred thrilling incidents are the following:—

The Zabern Affair.

The Declaration of War in Berlin.

The attempted bottling up of the British fleet in the Kiel Canal.

The Sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The Invasion of Belgium.

The Kaiser's Decree.—

"America Must Stop Sending Munitions to the Allies."

Gerard's Defiance.—

"I'll Not Sign That Treaty If I Stay Here"

Till Hell Freezes."

Bethmann von Hollweg Addressing the Reichstag.

Socialist Riots in the Reichstag.

Gerard Endeavouring to Ameliorate the Conditions of the Prisoners of War.

The Kaiser Congratulates von Tirpitz on the Sinking of the *Lusitania*.

Von Tirpitz Planning U-Boat Campaign.

The Enslavement of the Non-Combatants.

The Kaiser's Threat:—

"I'll Stand No Nonsense From America"

After the War."

Spreading German Propaganda in Russia.

The Torpedoing of Neutral Shipping.

The Looting of the American Embassy.

Von Jagow's Boast:—

"America Will Not Fight."

Gerard's Reply:—

"America won't fight, eh?"

America's Declaration of War.

Showing at the

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FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Saturday & Monday,

June 7th & 9th, 1919,

at 9.15 p.m.

Dress Circle \$3.00, Stalls \$2.00 and \$1.00

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THE CORONET

In response to many requests

THE ROMANCE

OF

TARZAN

will be screened again to-night

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

This is positively the last showing as the Coronet
will be closed on Saturday, Sunday & Monday.
And the picture is wanted elsewhere.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE HONOUR CONFERRED ON SIR
HENRY MAY.

QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. LAU CHU
PAK AND HON. MR. C. G.
ALABASTER.

SEVEN NEW BILLS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council
was held in the Council Chamber yester-
day at noon. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINIS-
TERING THE GOVERNMENT, HON. MR. CLAUDE
SEVERN, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F.
VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding
Troops in China).

HON. MR. A. C. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E.
(Colonial Secretary).

HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK (Attorney-
General).

HON. MR. C. MUI, MESSER, O.B.E.
(Colonial Treasurer).

HON. MR. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.
(Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E.
(Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain
Superintendent of Police).

HON. MR. LAU CHU PAK

HON. MR. HO FOOK

HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL

HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.

HON. MR. E. V. D. PARR

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr took the
oath upon taking his seat as a member
of the Council.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government, laid upon the table Finan-
cial Minutes Nos. 21 to 40 and moved
that they be referred to the Finance
Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
this was agreed to.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT:—I should like to say a few
words with regard to Financial Minutes
No. 39 (recommending the Council to take
a sum of \$50,000 to local Chinese Char-
ities). In December last the Secretary for
Chinese Affairs brought to my notice the
financial position of the Chinese Charities,
particularly the Kwong Wa Hospital. As
you are aware, there are four principal
local Chinese Charities receiving assistance
from the Government, viz., the Kwong Wa
Hospital, the Chinese Public Dispensaries, and
the Leung Kuei. The assistance given by
the Government is a very small portion
of the total expenditure incurred. I will
take the Kwong Wa Hospital first. This
Hospital expends approximately \$100,000
annually. Since it was established in
1870 it has gained the confidence of the
community and the scope of its work has
grown far beyond that of the original
hospital scheme. The Committee at present
having to undertake a very wide range
of duties including Flood-Relief in
China, the care and repatriation of dis-
tressed, returning emigrants, and the
burial of destitute dead. All these ex-
penses except the annual Government
Grant of \$5,000 are met by voluntary
contributions. The services rendered by the
Kwong Wa Hospital Committee are of
great value to this Government. The
Kwong Wa Hospital, to which the Govern-
ment contributes \$5,000 a year, an off-
shoot of the Tung Wa Hospital, was
opened in Yau Ma Tei in 1917. It was hoped
that this Hospital would, with the develop-
ment of Kowloon, become self-supporting,
but the population of the Peninsula
has remained so far of the poorer classes
and the Hospital, whose expenses amount
to about \$25,000 a year, has an income of
only about \$18,500, the deficit being bor-
rowed from the Tung Wa Hospital, and
made good as opportunity occurs by
special appeals in the richer districts
outside Kowloon. The popularity of this
Hospital is growing and there seems little
likelihood of the income from the penin-
sula meeting the expenditure in the near
future.

The Chinese Public Dispensaries, in-
stituted in 1905 with the special object
of familiarising the people with Western
methods and gaining the confidence of
women and children, receive an annual
grant from the Government of \$2,000.
Great valuable work has been done by
these dispensaries and the whole cost
amounting to \$40,000, with the exception
of the grant from the Government, has
been met by voluntary subscription. The
Po Leung Kuei to which the Government
makes no contribution has an annual ex-
penditure of about \$9,000.

Owing to the Government having taken
over control of the Ferry between Kow-
loon and Yau Ma Tei a grant of \$5,000 per
annum which was made by the old Ferry
Company to the Kwong Wa Hospital has
of course, been discontinued, and the
Government has gained accordingly. At
the same time certain dues connected with
the piers which were paid to the Chinese
Public Dispensaries went, with the ferry
rights, and have been lost to that Char-
ity. Further, a site long used as a market
at Sham Shui Po, all the revenue of
which was paid to the local public dis-
pensary, has been taken over by the
Government with a resultant loss of be-
tween \$2,500 and \$3,000 to the Chinese
Public Dispensaries Fund. In these cir-
cumstances it would seem reasonable that
this Government should grant some extra
assistance to the Chinese Charities, and I

proposed to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies, who has approved, subject
to the decision of the Legislative Council,
that an independent grant of \$25,000
annually should be made. This money
would not be specially earmarked for
particular charities, but would be put in
the hands of a Select Committee of
Chinese with the widest experience of the
various Committees. It is proposed that
the Committee should consist of the two
Chinese Members of the Legislative Coun-
cil, the two Chinese Members of the Sanitary
Board, and the annual heads of the
Tung Wa Hospital and Po Leung Kuei,
under the Chairmanship of the Secretary
for Chinese Affairs. Such a central or-
ganisation would undoubtedly have a
beneficial influence in effecting economies
by comparison, and possibly by a careful
independent examination of books, such
an examination in fact as could only be
made by Chinese.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government, laid upon the table Report
of Finance Committee, No. 4, and moved
that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
this was carried.

QUARTERS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government, laid upon the table the
Report of the Public Works Committee
No. 2, and moved that it be adopted.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded,
and this was agreed to.

The Committee's Report was as follows:

Proposal to erect Quarters on Leighton
Hill for the Junior European Officers of
the Civil Service.—The Chairman informed
the Committee that the Government
proposed to erect two blocks of quarters
on Leighton Hill, each containing four
houses, or 8 houses in all. The buildings
would be two-storied, the floors of
the upper storey being constructed of
reinforced concrete and any roof prin-
ciples required being of steel. All pos-
sible measures were to be adopted in
connection with the construction of the
buildings with a view to reducing the
cost of maintenance as far as possible.

As the Staff of the Public Works De-
partment was already fully occupied with
other buildings, the design and construc-
tion of the quarters under consideration
had been entrusted to Messrs. Denison,
Ran and Gibbs, whose plans were sub-
mitted. Messrs. Denison, Ran and Gibbs
had been requested to furnish an estimate
of the cost of the buildings, including
their construction and all other charges,
and had replied as follows:—

We have gone into the question of
the cost of the two blocks including
forming the site, approach roads, paths,
etc., etc., as well as our commission,
and believe that it will amount to
\$240,000 but the fluctuating prices of
materials and workmanship make price-
ing very difficult at the present time.

The Committee approved of the pro-
posal and of the plans generally, but
considered that the estimate, which
amounted to \$300,000 per house, was un-
duly high. They requested that tenders
might be invited and that they should be
referred to them for consideration.

PAPELS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government, also laid upon the table,
Financial Returns for the year 1918;
Report on the Finance for the year 1918;
Report on the Blue Book for 1918; Report
of the Harbour Master for 1918 and the
Report of the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports for the year 1918.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN 1918.

Commenting upon the Financial Re-
turns for 1918, the Colonial Secretary
said the figures shown constituted a
record both as regards revenue and ex-
penditure. The revenue was \$18,685,243
which was \$3,997,143 more than the
revenue in 1917 which constituted the pre-
vious record. The expenditure for 1918
was \$18,232,172 which was \$4,111,997 more
than the estimate and \$2,161,244 more
than the expenditure in 1917. The prin-
cipal figures of expenditure were
\$3,190,000 given to the Imperial Govern-
ment and also \$1,053,000 given to the Im-
perial Government in respect of the
Special War Rate. Other items were
\$27,000 representing the 10 per cent.
advance on salaries approved last year
and such sums as \$50,000 to the West
River Relief Funds, \$50,000 to the Tien-
sin Flood Relief and \$26,000 to the
Hallifax Disaster Fund.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK asked the
following questions, the reply in each
case being read by the Colonial Secre-
tary:—

(1) There being numerous complaints
regarding the refusal of the Police De-
partment to issue hawkers' licences in
many cases, will the Government state:—

(a) What was the largest number of
hawkers' licences that had ever
been issued, and what is the total
number of current licences that
have been issued to date?

(b) In view of the fact that the re-
fusal to issue such licences may
operate hardly on many deserving
poor people and of the considera-
tion that those who are unable to
obtain such licences may go to
swell the number of bad charac-
ters in this Colony, whether in-
structions will be given to the
Captain-Superintendent of Police
not to withhold licences from ap-
plicants, however, unless they are
known to be bad characters?

A.—(a) The largest number issued in
any one year was 11,321, in 1918.
8,488 licences have been issued to
date in 1919. But a large number
issued in 1918 are not yet due for
renewal.

(b) It is proposed at present to refuse
to issue licences unless there is
some good reason for doing so.

Q.—In the case of boys arrested for
hawking without a licence, will the Gov-
ernment have the law so amended as to
empower the magistrates to punish the
parents or guardians instead of the boys
themselves?

A.—The Government does not propose
to amend the law in the manner sug-
gested. The principle of vicarious respon-
sibility in criminal law, unless a party
is an accessory either before or after the
act, is not recognised in our legislation.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER.

The following questions were asked by
the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Q.B.E.,
the answers in each case being read by
the Colonial Secretary.

Q.—When will the section of Corona-
tion Road to the north of Fife Street be
completed so as to develop building sites
and to provide through traffic with a
direct route to the Tai Po and Castle
Peak Roads?

A.—The completion of the section of
Coronation Road referred to involves
certain negotiations with the lessees of a
large farm lot which obstructs the route
of the road. It is not at present possible
to say when arrangements admitting of
the continuation of this portion of the
road will be completed.

Q.—Will the Government construct a
temporary ricksha road from a point on
the Yau Ma Tei-Kowloon City Road to the
main gate of the Old Kowloon Walled
City, so as to render the walled city and
numerous houses to the west of it ac-
cessible by wheeled vehicles from Yau Ma Tei?

A.—A path suitable for rickshas, in
the position suggested is desirable, and
the question of the construction will be
considered.

Q.—Is it a fact that the new market
at Samsui has no supply of fresh
water?

A.—The market is supplied with fresh
water from a well, the water being pump-
ed into a tank.

Q.—Is it a fact that there are about
300 modern buildings (including a Public
Dispensary, a temple and several fac-
tories) at New Samsui, accommodating
about 6,000 people, who have no fresh
water supply, except three street stand-
pipes?

A.—There are approximately 300 build-
ings, the number of the occupants is
not known. There are three stand-pipes
on the new reclamation, and there are
ten stand-pipes in old Samsui, with an
reasonable distance.

Q.—Is it a fact that there are about
2,400 boat-builders at Cheung Sha-wan,
to the north-west of Samsui, who have
no fresh water supply except four shallow
wells surrounded by rubbish heaps and
manure pits?

A.—The boat-building establishments in
the area between Sai Kok and Lai-chok
employ some 470 persons. In common
with the large majority of inhabitants of
the New Territories they get their water
supply from wells. The allegations as to
the number of wells and their location
have not been investigated.

Q.—Is it a fact that there is no fresh
water fire service at Cheung Sha-wan or
Samsui, and that most of the build-
ings are inaccessible from the Fire Float?

A.—It is the case that there is no fresh
water fire service. All the buildings can
be reached by hose from the fire float.
A new motor fire-engine is due to arrive
very shortly and it is proposed to use
this in conjunction with the fire float in
the case of fires at some distance from
the sea. By this means a very effective
water pressure can be obtained.

Q.—Is it a fact that the Kowloon Re-
servoir has considerably more water in
it this year than at the same period last
year, and that the mains from the re-
servoir run within easy distance and at
a convenient level for supplying Sam-
sui and Cheung Sha-wan?

A.—The reply to the question is in the
affirmative. There is only one main.
Q.—When will an adequate supply of
water be provided for (a) New Samsui
and (b) Cheung Sha-wan?

A.—In 1914 the reclamation and laying
out of New Samsui were at their
commencement, and it was not possible
to make provision for a water supply.
The place has recently developed with
great rapidity and an adequate water
service has for some time past been
urgently required. An improved service
for the Kowloon Peninsula is also a
matter of pressing necessity. At present
the whole supply comes through one 18"
main. During the war it has been impos-
sible to get new material, but a new 18"
main for the general service and the
pipes and accessories for a complete
Samsui service are on order. It is not
known when they will be de-
livered. It is not proposed to provide a
water service at Cheung Sha-wan until
further progress has been made with the
reclamation and laying out in this
neighbourhood.

THE HONOUR CONFERRED ON SIR HENRY MAY.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT.—I feel sure that the pro-
motion of our late Governor to be a Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
Order of St. Michael and St. George has
given general satisfaction in the Colony.
His long and distinguished career as I
believe, to be commemorated in this

Colony in a manner which is very suit-
able, but it is fitting that he should
receive from the Sovereign whom he has
served so faithfully such a tribute of His
Majesty's favour as that now bestowed.

The members of this Council where Sir
Henry May sat as Colonial Secretary and
Governor for so many years will I think,
wish to record the feelings of the com-
munity on the honour that has been con-
ferred on him, and I therefore move the
following resolution.

"The Members of the Legislative
Council desire to record their great
appreciation of the honour which has
been conferred by His Majesty the
King on Sir Francis Henry May, by
conferring upon him the rank of
Knight Grand Cross of the Distinguis-
hed Order of Saint Michael and Saint
George for the eminent services ren-
dered by him during his long career in
the Public Service."

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.—I have
much pleasure in seconding that resolu-
tion.

The resolution was carried unanimous-
ly.

HONOUR FOR THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT.—Honourable members will
also have observed that His Majesty the
King has been pleased to create Mr.
Stubbs a Knight Commander of the Most
Distinguished Order of St. Michael and
St. George and to appoint the Lady, who
is now Lady Stubbs, to be a Commander
of the Most Excellent Order of the
British Empire. I propose to send,
with the consent of honourable mem-
bers, the following telegram to Sir Reginald
Stubbs.

"Members of the Legislative Council,
on behalf of the Colony, desire to con-
vey to you and to Lady Stubbs their
heartiest congratulations on the honour
which His Majesty the King has been
pleased to confer."

It was unanimously agreed that the
telegram should be sent.

VACANCIES ON COMMITTEES.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE
GOVERNMENT.—A vacancy has occurred in
the Public Works Committee owing to the
absence from the Colony of Mr. Holyoak.
I therefore appoint Mr. E. V. D. Parr to
take his place. A vacancy has also arisen
in the Standing Law Committee by reason
of the retirement of Mr. Landale and I
appoint Mr. Johnstone to the vacancy.

MARINE STORES PROTECTION ORDINANCE,
1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first
reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance
for the more effectual protection of
marine stores.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

"The object of this bill is to prevent
thefts which take place in and in the
neighbourhood of the harbour of marine
stores which are defined so as to include
coal, and though based upon the provi-
sions of Ordinance 4 of 1875, it is much
wider in its scope than that Ordinance
inasmuch as coal and marine stores
belonging to companies, firms, and in-
dividuals as well as to the Crown are
liable to be stolen. The Ordinance also
includes for the first time marine hawkers
as well as dealers in marine stores and
compels such hawkers as well as dealers
to take out a licence for that purpose
with the proviso that such hawkers can
only apply for a licence through a dealer,
who is required to put up security for
such hawkers (see clause 3). Such licence
is granted and held at the discretion of
the Captain Superintendent of Police
on such conditions as to fees and subject
to such regulations as may be prescribed
by the Governor-in-Council (see clause
4).

2.—Every dealer in marine stores is re-
quired to keep a book with reference to
such stores (see clause 5).

3.—Clause 6 enables the police to inspect
the goods of the dealers or hawker and
the books and papers of the dealer.

4.—Clause 7 prohibits a dealer in or
hawker of marine stores from selling pro-
visions of any kind.

5.—Clause 8 restricts a marine stores
hawker to buying stores of the same kind
or kinds as the dealer who stands security
for him.

6.—Clause 9 prohibits a marine stores
hawker from selling any marine stores
of any kind.

7.—Clause 10 enacts a penalty for being
found in possession of any marine stores
and not being able to account for same.

8.—Clause 11, which owing to modern
commercial conditions has to be wider in
its area than section 11 of Ordinance 4
of 1875, prohibits dredging without the
written permission of the Harbour Master
in certain waters within 100 yards of
any wharf or dock or shipping or victual-
ling or engineering or repairing yard.

9.—Clause 12 relates to penalties.

10.—Clause 13 refers to certain marks
on certain of His Majesty's stores and
enacts a penalty for the unlawful appli-
cation of such marks to such stores.

11.—Clause 14 enacts a penalty for
obliterating marks on His Majesty's
stores.

12.—Clause 15 confers power to ap-
prehend suspected offenders, and clause 16
empowers the police to stop and search
boats and persons on suspicion.

13.—Clause 17 preserves the power of
prosecution under other Ordinances.

(14.—Clause 18 repeals Ordinance 4 of
1875.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of births and deaths.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this is to carry out the recommendation which was recently made by the Medical Board to the effect that it is desirable to include in any medical certificate of the cause of death, a statement as to whether any and what anaesthetic was administered in the course of the illness preceding the death, and how long before death.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1.—The object of this Bill is to render far more deterrent the powers of a Court with regard to punishing persons in possession of arms, it being felt that in many cases persons in possession of arms are potential armed robbers and have every intention of committing armed robbery, and should be dealt with severely, in a bad case.

2.—Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 are all drafted with a view to carrying out the above object of making the punishments more severe and the amended section 28 (as amended by section 8 of this Ordinance) introduces extra severity in the punishments in the following two respects, namely:—

(1)—by enabling two Magistrates sitting together to impose a fine not exceeding 2,000 dollars and imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and

(2)—where a longer term of imprisonment is desired, by giving power to the magistrate or magistrates, upon the application of the Captain Superintendent of Police or his deputy, to commit for trial, in which case the Judge of the Supreme Court has power to inflict sentence of imprisonment up to seven years.

3.—Section 7 of this Bill contains the necessary consequential amendments which follow on the above power to commit for trial.

TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR (DEFINITION) ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill, intituled An Ordinance to make provision for determining the date of the termination of the present war, and for purposes connected therewith.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to make provision with reference to the fixing of the date of the termination of the Present War both generally and as between His Majesty and any particular State, and in accordance with the Home Act, 8 and 9 Geo. 5, ch. 59, it is enacted that such date shall be the same date as is declared by His Majesty by Order in Council under that Home Act. At the same time, however, an exception is made (as in section 1 of the Home Act) in the following case, namely:—

"Where the context otherwise requires of any provision in any contract, deed, or other instrument referring expressly or impliedly, and in whatever form of words, to the present war, or the present hostilities."

There is also a proviso (based on the proviso in section 1 of the Home Act) to the effect that "in the case of any Ordinance, Proclamation, or Order issued by the Governor, conferring powers on any Government Department or on any Public Officer exercising during the continuance of the present war, if it appears to the Governor that it is expedient that the powers shall cease before the date so fixed as aforesaid, the Governor-in-Council may fix some earlier date for the termination of those powers."

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance for the better Prevention of Corruption.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1.—The object of this Ordinance is to introduce into this Colony such of the provisions of the "English Acts of 1889 and 1891" as relate to the prevention of corruption as appear to be applicable to the circumstances of the Colony, and, in framing section 3 (1), it has been thought advisable in all cases of corruption falling within this Ordinance, to make the maximum term of imprisonment 3 years, so as to correspond with Ordinance 1 of 1893 section 2.

2.—It does not seem necessary to introduce here the provisions of the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, as there is no Municipal Council in Hongkong.

3.—Section 9 is intended to remove a doubt as to whether this Ordinance affects Ordinance 1 of 1893.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED (CAPITAL CONVERSION) ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Bank of Canton, Limited, to convert its silver capital into gold. In doing so he said:—

By Standing Order No. 37 the duty is cast on the mover of the Bill on its first reading to explain its scope and objects, but I need not deal with it at length in this case because the objects of the Bill are explained in a memorandum attached to it. This is the third of a series of Bills authorising local dollar companies to take advantage, if the shareholders so desire, of the present high rate of exchange to convert their capital into gold. The three Companies who desire to do so are Companies which do a considerable amount of business in gold countries. Obviously now is the time to convert their capital if they intend to do it at all.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The Bank of Canton, Limited was incorporated in 1912 under the Companies Ordinance, 1911, and its registered office is situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong. Among the 33 objects set out in Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association are:—

3 (1)—To establish and carry on the business of Bankers in all its branches and departments in Hongkong, in China or any other parts of the world as may from time to time be determined.

(2)—To obtain any act of decree of the Imperial Parliament, or of any colonial Parliament, legislative assembly or council, or other proper authority at home or abroad for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for dissolving the Company and re-incorporating its members as a new Company, or for effecting any modification in the Company's constitution or for enlarging the powers of the Company under this Memorandum of Association whether such powers be cognate to the powers granted hereby or not.

(3)—To take or concur in taking all such steps and proceedings as may seem best calculated to uphold and support the credit of the Company and to obtain and justify public confidence and to avert or minimise financial disturbances which might affect the Company.

The Capital of the Company is \$2,000,000 Hongkong Currency and regulations as to increasing it are contained in Art. 14 of the Articles of Association. This Capital has now been almost fully issued and paid up and it is intended to increase it. It will be an advantage to the Bank if its capital is stabilised by conversion from silver into gold especially as it is expected that a large proportion of the new subscriptions will come from "gold" countries. Moreover the Bank always has to keep a large amount of money in "gold" countries for the purpose of its exchange transactions. The first 5 clauses of the Bill follow the precedent of Ordinance No. 4 of 1919. Clause 6 is rendered necessary by Art. XXVI. (4) of the Royal Instructions of the 14th February, 1917.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER then moved the suspension of Standing Orders in order to enable the Bill to be passed through all its stages, pointing out that the Bill, although passed, would not come into force until His Majesty's pleasure had been signified and a notice of non-dissolution had been published in the Gazette.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and this course was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER then proposed that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill, clause by clause.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Bill having passed through Committee without alteration the Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER moved its third reading.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN IN HONGKONG INCORPORATION ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong. In doing so he said:—

Hon. members are well aware that the Missions to Seamen have been doing very valuable work in the Colony for some time, and the Committee find it increasingly difficult properly to manage the property of the Missions, seeing that it is vested in trustees some of whom are dead and some of whom are permanently absent from the Colony. It will greatly facilitate the work of the Committee if the mission is incorporated and the property vested in the corporation.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this Bill is to provide for the incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong and to vest in such corporation all property of the Missions now held in the names of various trustees some of whom are dead, and to enable the corporation to manage such property.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

LANGUAGE BONUS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Language Bonuses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a bonus to Mr. Edwards of the Education Department for passing in Cantonese.

The vote was agreed to.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty dollars and ten cents in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B.—Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a sum for two temporary dams at the race course and the last race meeting, to provide a full head of water.

The vote was agreed to.

ROADS AND GENERAL WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Communications (32) Roads, (c) General Works.

The CHAIRMAN—This vote was \$23,000 but the rapid development going on in various parts has cast the obligation on the Government to keep pace. There are 28 items included in the vote.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW ROAD IN SHAMSHUPO.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications (41) Roads, (d) General Works.

The CHAIRMAN—The vote here was for \$8,000, which sum was practically taken up for the new road work in Shamsuipo. A sum of \$10,500 is required for the main road which is being continued past Mr. Hough's house to the frontier. A sum of \$3,500 is also required by the District Officer for grants in aid of native paths and roads and for the improvement of the Territory.

The vote was agreed to.

ROAD TO REPULSE BAY.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Communications, Roads, Deep Water Bay to Tsim Tse Road, Improvement to section from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay.

The CHAIRMAN—Members know this section of the road.

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR OFFICE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, Special Expenditure, Furniture.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a revote. The whole of the \$200 voted by the Council last year was not spent.

The vote was agreed to.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and seventy-six dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, Special Expenditure, Furniture.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a special sum for two apprentices recently taken on in the Light House service; the money is required for furnishing rooms for them in the Light House.

The vote was agreed to.

LIGHTING IN KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Lighting (35) Extensions of Lighting.

The CHAIRMAN—The vote for the year is \$1,000. These lights are required by the Captain Superintendent of Police who desires better lighting for the prevention of crime in the neighbourhood.

The vote was agreed to.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Lighting (30) Electric Lighting.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for the up-keep and running of the electric light.

The vote was agreed to.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Lighting (29) Electric Lighting, Shamsuipo.

The CHAIRMAN—This is a similar thing. The vote was agreed to.

PEAK TRAMWAY.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous (20) Contribution towards cost of structure for Chairs and Bickshaws, Barker Road Station.

The CHAIRMAN—The Government made an arrangement with the Peak Tramway Company to pay a certain proportion of the cost which was rather heavier than expected—and recently it agreed also to pay a proportion of the architects' fees. The original vote was \$4,000.

The vote was agreed to.

POKFULAM ROAD.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications (7) Improvements to Roads and Bridges outside City. The CHAIRMAN—This is for the improvement of Pokfulam Road from the University to the Dairy Farm.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand nine hundred dollars in aid of the following votes:—

Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Other Charges:—

Cleaning and Sanitary

Materials \$2,400

Materials for Repairs and

Renewals 500

Total 2,900

The CHAIRMAN—There has been a general rise in prices.

The vote was agreed to.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand five hundred and seven dollars and thirty-five cents in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B.—Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, 2 Motor Fire Engines and Pumps.

The CHAIRMAN—The estimate was \$18,967 and it has been exceeded by this sum. These pumps and fire engines are now on their way out.

The vote was agreed to.

D'AGUILAR WIRELESS STATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Protection of D'Aguiar Station.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for putting up barbed wire entanglements around the D'Aguiar quarters and wireless station, to prevent the place being rushed by undesirable people.

The vote was agreed to.

PURCHASE OF "LYZENUN."

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty-one thousand and two dollars and ten cents in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of "Lyzenun," Rd. 134, The Peak.

The CHAIRMAN—The Government learnt why this house was in the market and arranged to acquire it. More space and house room were required for a maternity wing for the hospital and it was thought advisable to take advantage of this opportunity of securing it.

The vote was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the following votes:—

Medical Department, B.—Hospitals and Asylums, Other Charges, Civil Hospital

Bedding and Clothing \$4,300

Cleaning Materials 200

Furniture and Repairs to

Furniture 1,700

Total \$6,200

The CHAIRMAN—This vote is needed owing to the extension of the Sisters' quarters by taking in the Government Analysts' quarters. These required furnishing. There has also been an extension of the hospital by taking in the linen room, and there has also been a general rise in prices.

The vote was agreed to.

MOORINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Anchor for Bokhara Rock Buoy.

The CHAIRMAN—These moorings are constantly giving trouble. The chain wears against the rock and gets lost from time to time. Enquiries are being made as to whether this anchor is essential before money is spent.

The vote was agreed to.

LOCAL CHINESE CHARITIES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Local Chinese Charities.

The CHAIRMAN—His Excellency has explained the reasons for this vote. It is generally understood that the Tung Wah Hospital is in a flourishing condition.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs—The hospital will not get any of this vote.

The CHAIRMAN—This money is for a general extension of charitable services. Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—It is not with a view to lessening the burden of subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN—No. There is no idea of lessening such obligations. It is for the increasing necessities.

The vote was agreed to.

DRAINAGE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Drainage (34) Miscellaneous Drainage Works, \$18,000

New Territories, Drainage, (49) Miscellaneous Drainage Works 8,500

Total \$26,500

The vote was agreed to.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL

The following goods have just arrived and are on sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Potted Meats & Fish in tins

Ham & Chicken 40c. Shrimp 40c.
Bloaters 40c. Anchovy 45c.

Sausages in tins

Oxford per tin \$1.35 and 75c.
Cambridge " " \$1.10

Fish in tins

Blackwall Whitebait per tin 75c.
Fresh Lobsters " " \$2.00
Herrings in Tomato Sauce, " " 75c.
Pilchards in Oil " " \$1.50

Pickles in pint bots.

White Onions, Gerkins } 90c. per bot.
Picalilli, Mixed }
Red Cabbage 50c. " "

Soups in pint tins

Ox Tail Mockturtle } 60c. per tin.
Kidney Tomato }
Venison Crissy }

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GRAND HOTEL, rooms without Baths.

GRAND ANNEX, rooms with Baths and most up-to-date accommodation.

GRAND STRAND, rooms with Baths, facing the Bathing Beach.

Under the excellent Management of

The Grand Hotels, Limited, TSINGTAO.

Ideal Sea Bathing, Cuisine recently improved, and with excellent Orchestra will afford all the enjoyment desired, during Summer Season.

For particulars, please address—

H. J. HEARNE
General Manager.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply:—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known "Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2888.

Manufacture:—19, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K200.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUMMER SUITINGS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS & SILKS,

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

WHIT MONDAY.
THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purposes till Noon, on MONDAY, JUNE 9th. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
C. BECKWITH,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [563]

NOTICE.
DURING the temporary absence of Mr. G. HOFFMAN, Mr. M. BRENNAN will take charge of our Firm.
VILLA BROS OF CANTON, LTD.
Canton, June 6th, 1919. [554]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, June 7th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
A FINE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS.

Comprising:—
A large variety of 3-coloured and 5-coloured Vases and Plates Blue and White Vases, and Figures, etc., including Josses, Burners of Lung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Crystal, Agate and Jadestone Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of Snuff Bottles.
Also
Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakeemonos and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [548]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, June 9th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
A Good Sale Room,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & SUNDRIES.
Also
400 tins Very Best Paint and Varnish.
50 doz. Enamelled Bins.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

U.S.S. "WESTVACA", VOY. 1-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 10th, at 10 o'clock.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 12th, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [550]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAIRANG" having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by June 11th, at Noon will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined, within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [551]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1919.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [548]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—
GENERAL STORE, 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT, Saturdays 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M. (including Saturdays).
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as above.
No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [549]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of the "BATTLESHIP" Brand of Flour manufactured by the MOW SING and FOR SING FLOUR MILLS OF WUSIEH and SHANGHAI.
H. SKOTT & CO.
Prince's Buildings, 2, Chater Road.
Hongkong, June 6th, 1919. [539]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchandlers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Vaux Road, CENT, (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 308.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [503]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 22, Queen's Road Central, will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [532]

K WONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL, NO SILVER WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [515]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SHIMAN".
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE, 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [527]

TO LET.

NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD, UNFURNISHED.
No. 1, BROADWOOD ROAD, FURNISHED.
For particulars apply to—
GEC. & HALL KRUTTON & CO., York Buildings, Chater Road Hongkong. [514]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN, Gilman & Co., Ltd., 24, Des Vaux Road Central. [777]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
"A. B.", Care of "Daily Press" Office. [569]

TO LET.

NO. 103, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PEROT SMITH SETH & FLEMING [522]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z.", Care of "Daily Press" Office. [524]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [51]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1919), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, 25, George Street, Hongkong, TO-WIT: FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, pursuant to Section 66 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [524]
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company Office on TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the 26th February, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th June, to the 17th June, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, H. O. HOLT, Secretary. [535]
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 7th, commencing at 4 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
H. B. L. DOWRIGG, General Secretary. [514]
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loans taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid to this Association will, in future, be invested in British War Loans bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [528]

S.S. "TENASSERIM."

(LATE P. HENDERSON LINE).
(LLOYD'S REGISTER No. 358).

THE Under-igned are prepared to receive TENDERS in writing for the purchase of this Vessel which has been damaged by fire and now lying at Hongkong. A deposit amounting to 10% of the Tender may be required before the same is submitted to the Owners.
On acceptance of an offer the buyer to pay immediately the purchase money in cash, and take delivery of the ship as the now lies. Harbour Dues, Crew's Wages and other charges to be for the account of buyers from date of sale.
A permit to inspect the ship may be obtained on application.
A sale to approved Foreign Owners might be entertained.
The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the Highest or any Tender.
GILMAN & CO., LTD., Lloyd's Agents. [545]

G. & R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

RAW SILK EXPORTERS.

P. MUGGIANI, 14 RUE DESIRY, LYON SILK MERCHANT, Sole representative of Lyons (France) Exporters of Raw Silk from Canton. Excellent references and connections. Thorough Experience. Offices and warehouse established. [522]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 1.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of a Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to F. J. O'BERRY, Proprietor. [105]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

Bottles, \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits, 70 cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AERATE WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 438. [12]

BIRTH.

Dovey—At Sydney, N.S.W., on June 2nd, the wife of E. R. Dovey, A.R.C.S., A.I.C., Government Analyst, Hongkong, of a daughter. [552]

MARRIAGE.

MORTON—GRAVES—At St. John's Cathedral, Jessfield, on May 7th by the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., John Randall Norton, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Norton, of Middletown Springs, Vermont, to Josephine Marion Graves, youngest daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Graves, of St. John's, Jessfield.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 115, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6th, 1919.

CHINA'S TRADE.

The vigour and elasticity of China's trade has frequently been commented upon and it is again strikingly illustrated by the report of the Statistical Secretary of the Maritime Customs for 1918.

In addition to the numerous disabilities due to the great war in Europe—such as decreased tonnage, increased freight-rates, the high cost of goods in Europe and America, the many restrictions of belligerent Governments upon exports and imports, and the virtual extinction of the Russian market—China all through last year was herself bleeding internally from civil strife, which tortured and partly laid waste some of the fairest provinces in the land, while brigandage, so serious at times as actually to stop railway traffic, was a scourge in many districts. Nevertheless, the direct foreign trade of the Republic during the period under review was the highest on record, its total value being H.K. Tls. 1,040,778,113, or H.K. Tls. 23,323,709 more than that for 1917.

This result was, of course, due to the universal advance in prices, for there was a serious shrinkage in the quantities of merchandise handled. Converted into sterling at the average rates of exchange for the two years, the figures quoted work out approximately at two hundred and eighteen million pounds in 1917 and two hundred

and seventy-five million pounds in 1918—an increase of fully twenty-five per cent.

The Customs collection realised H.K. Tls. 28,345,045, which was less by H.K. Tls. 1,844,384 than in the preceding twelve months, but its equivalent in gold represented a gain of £1,382,287, and, therefore, as the principal part of the Customs revenue is hypothecated to the service of foreign loans and to other gold payments abroad, the Government had reason to be well satisfied. Coming to the consideration of details, we find that although the rise in exchange naturally assisted the vice-goods trade it checked the export of Chinese produce needed to cover the cost of imports. As was to be expected, a decrease was recorded in purchases from Western countries owing to the high prices prevailing—which in some cases were five times as great as before the war—and to the enormous freight-rates. Most of the Japanese lines, also, showed a heavy decline due to the increased cost of production and the shortage of shipping. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that while British tonnage decreased by upwards of three and a half million tons that of Japan increased by nearly three-quarters of a million tons. As compared with 1914 there was a fall of nearly fifty per cent. in the principal plain cottons.

The consumption of yarn, also, was much smaller than in 1917, but prospects for the current year, we are told, are bright, as the markets throughout the country are bare of stocks and the rural population, having made large profits on their crops for several years, are only awaiting an opportunity to purchase in large quantities. Looking ahead, Mr. Oszen considers that, in view of the abundance of raw cotton and of cheap labour in China, it does not seem over hazardous to predict that the domestic product must ultimately oust the foreign. Whether cotton goods may be open to question. Efforts, however, are being made to check the practice of "watering" and to improve the quality and growth of cotton. Steps are also being taken at last for the improvement of sericulture, the need for which will be realised from the statement that upwards of 90 per cent. of the cocoons at present used for breeding are more or less diseased and that the worms are insufficiently fed and improperly treated. Another encouraging fact is the introduction of modern improved methods in the preparation for the market of China tea, which has suffered severely during the past year from the closing of markets owing to the war. It is estimated that as a result of the revised tariff agreed upon by the Powers the net gain in import duties to China will be twenty-five per cent.—or four million taels a year on the basis of the 1917 collection. If only China could enjoy the benefits of a good and stable Government it is obvious that she would enter upon an era of phenomenal prosperity.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 24th amounted to 73,758 tons, and the sales to 73,019 tons.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club, on May 28th, it was announced that a team will be sent to Hongkong this season for an inter-port cricket match.

Sixteen cases (13 deaths) of bubonic plague, one case (one death) of enteric fever, and one case (one death) of puerperal fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday and Wednesday.

News has been received in Hongkong that the river steamer *Wing On* ran aground near Samshui, when on her way from Canton to Yuetshing. The *Cheung On* is said to be rendering assistance.

Mr. George W. R. Steadman, foreign representative of the International Motor Company of New York, is visiting the Colony with the object of establishing a South China agency for motor lorries.

A final draft for \$23, being the surplus from the sale of work, has been sent to Dr. Barnardos Homes. No 115 is the winning number in the raffle for the peacock cushion in Chinese embroidery.

A little Chinese boy was playing on the verandah of a house at Yau-mat when he suddenly missed his footing and fell a distance of about 30 feet. He was removed to Government Civil Hospital, where he died from concussion of the brain.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN PEKING.

PEKING, June 4th.
Three hundred students were arrested on Tuesday for carrying on anti-Japanese propaganda in the streets.

All the Government schools, including the University, with the exception of the Customs College, remain closed, the students declining to attend.

The Government are in a quandary, being afraid to rouse the people by the employment of harsh measures against the students.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, June 5th.

PEACE TALK.

In connection with the separate peace proposals we understand that the following conditions are being discussed by the representatives of the Peking Government and General Luk Wing-ting: (1) The Peking Government will offer to Luk a sum of 10 million dollars to pay off some of his troops (2) Luk will be appointed Vice-President, and Inspector-General of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Hunan (3) The Manchurian and the Civil Governorships of the two Kwangs will be filled by officials recommended by Luk to the Peking Government (4) The other leaders in Canton will remain in their present positions.

On his part, General Luk Wing-ting has (1) to secure the recognition of the President Hsu Shih-chang by the southern provinces (2) to dissolve the Military Government and the Canton Parliament, and obey the Peking Government's orders in future.

GERMAN GUNBOAT "WINGTAN".
The Tuchen has ordered the German gunboat *Wingtun* to be sold by public auction. It is said that a merchant offered \$370,000 for the boat, but that the offer was refused. The money realised from the sale will be used to pay the expenses incurred in the detention and deportation of enemy subjects.

STRIKE OF POLICE IN SHANGHAI.
A message from Shanghai states that the police there have been on strike since the 3rd inst. The reason for the strike is that they were attacked by the troops.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.
The Superintendent of Police has been to the Japanese Consulate to express regret that certain Japanese residents were injured in the recent demonstrations. The police-surgeon was sent to attend to these Japanese yesterday. Anti-Japanese movements are spreading to various interior places and a Japanese vessel which should have left Canton several days ago, is still in the Canton harbour.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

FILM TO BE SHOWN AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The elaborate cinematograph film, based upon the incidents described in Mr. James W. Gerard's famous book "My Four Years in Germany" will be shown at the Theatre Royal on Saturday and Monday. The film is in ten parts and its exhibition will occupy approximately two hours and a quarter. It is said that the pictures are so realistic that interest is arrested immediately and completely held until the end. Certainly no expense was spared in the production and although for the leading roles actors had to be found who bore some resemblance to the personages represented, the minor parts are all filled by film artists of established reputation. The work was undertaken with a serious object and, therefore, no attempt has been made to provide simply an interesting story in picture form, accuracy in every detail was insisted upon, and as the whole enterprise was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Gerard himself we may rely upon it that the film reproduces, as exactly as they can be reproduced by art, the scenes of which the American Ambassador was in many cases an eye witness. Mr. Gerard writes: "It has been my desire to see this picture produced for the same reason that I wrote the book, because I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation, and for the reason I have watched it carefully during its production so that it will present a clear picture to the mind of every American of what America faces in German autocracy."

As an opening the film gives a reproduction of the Zabern incident. Then follows a big scene in the German Parliament. We see the British fleet steaming out of the Kiel Canal a few days before the war and subsequently, we get glimpses of the early fighting in Belgium and an insight into the conditions of the Prisoners' Camps at which Ambassador Gerard was a constant visitor. The whole pitiless story is gradually unfolded. Whilst the film was being shown in America it proved a valuable piece of propaganda; now it should serve to bring home to us in a way no printed words can do, a realisation of the deliberate plotting which led to the outbreak of war and the inhumanity which characterised the methods adopted by Germany in its attempts to carry it through successfully.

Seats may be booked at Moutrix's and it is hoped that they will all be taken. The manager of the Coronet Theatre has brought this expensive film to Hongkong in answer to those critics who have complained that the pictures shown by the Cinema Theatres of the Colony are not of as high a standard as those shown in other places of similar size in the East. Good pictures will doubtless be provided if it is found that the public is willing to support them.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN PEACE TREATY.
SOME MORE COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

BERLIN, May 28th.

It is unofficially stated that the German counter-proposals reiterate that the terms are unacceptable, that they are not in accord with President Wilson's Fourteen Points, and would mean a fresh catastrophe for the world if enforced.

Germany agrees, however, to pay compensation of £1,000,000,000 and pay annual instalments, from May, 1927, free of interest, the total amount of the instalments not to exceed £5,000,000,000. Germany also agrees to reduce her army to 100,000 and disarm all her battleships, provided that part of her mercantile fleet is restored.

EARLIER CABLES.

Germany will also agree to neutralize the Vistula, which has been given to Poland under the Peace Treaty, and guarantee the Poles equal rights over the use of the river, but it is asserted that Germany will refuse to surrender territory without consulting the inhabitants.

The note emphatically rejects the cession of Upper Silesia, East Prussia, West Prussia, and Memel, and the scheme that a free harbour be established at Danzig.

In regard to the Colonies, if the League of Nations is established, in which Germany is included as a member with equal rights, Germany should administer the Colonies, according to the League's principles, and in given circumstances, as the League's Mandatory.

Germany rejects the penal stipulations and demands that a neutral tribunal shall try all violations of the usages of war.

A Paris telegram, via Lyons and Koukaza, dated May 29th, gives the following additional German counter-proposals:—

She offers to deliver up all her big warships but insists on retaining her merchant ships.

She makes a strong protest against the decisions taken on the subject of her Eastern frontiers and demands the taking of a plebiscite among the inhabitants of East Prussia.

Germany accepts the proposal that the port of Danzig shall be a free city and that it shall be internationalized.

Germany asks that the *Entente* shall withdraw its troops from the occupied territories within four months of the signature of the peace preliminaries.

She insists on obtaining the mandate for her former colonies.

She is willing to pay, especially to France and Belgium, the amount of the damages caused in the War.

Germany refuses to deliver up the Kaigao, as well as the other persons indicated as being responsible for the War. She proposes that they shall appear before a Commission constituted of representatives of the belligerents, this tribunal to be presided over by a judge of a neutral country. It shall be charged to fix the guilt of the various persons.

Germany also asks the right to resume her foreign commerce and to have a mercantile marine.

She asks the right to tax German wealth transferred from Germany.]

COUNTER-CLAIM OF 12,850,000,000 MARKS.

PARIS, May 28th.

It is understood that the Germans will put in a counter-claim for 12,850,000,000 marks, as damages from the blockade—as a set-off to the Allies' reparations demands.

LATEST CABLES.

WAR MATERIALS.

PURCHASES BY THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. W. H. Ashley, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that negotiations were proceeding for the purchase, by representatives of the Overseas Dominions and Colonies, from the Disposals Board, of motor transport wagons and a great variety of other material which was available.

IMPERIAL SEA COMMUNICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATION BOARD.

LONDON, May 28th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Burn, Col. Amery stated that steps were being taken to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 in favour of the appointment of an Imperial Investigation Board to enquire into all matters connected with the development and improvement of inter-imperial sea communications.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME

AUSTRALIANS v. MIDDLESEX.

LONDON, May 28th.

At Lords, the Australians v. Middlesex match was drawn.

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVISM.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BALTIC STATES.

LONDON, May 28th.

It is officially announced that, owing to a development in the situation in the Baltic States, it has been decided to despatch a British Mission to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with branches at Revel, Libau and Kovno. Colonel Talents, who has been appointed British Commissioner, left London for Libau on May 28th.

The Estonians captured the town of Wolmar. The Bolsheviks' hasty retreat continues.

The Lithuanians, which captured Riga, continuing to advance into Livonia, captured the famous station and bridgehead of Uexkull on the Dwina.

The pursuit of the Bolsheviks continues.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

FIUME QUESTION BEING SETTLED.

PARIS, May 28th.

The territorial question of Fiume has been settled, but the economic position of the town under the new régime has not yet been decided.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

AMIR'S EXTRAORDINARY REQUEST FOR PEACE.

SIMLA, June 2nd.

A communiqué states that a letter, dated May 28th, from Amir Amanullah, addressed to the Viceroy, asking for a cessation of hostilities, has been received at Peshawar. Its arrival at Simla is awaited.

The following certified copy of the Amir's order to the Commander of the Afghan Eastern Army (and presumably other Commanders), attached to the letter, begins:—

"May it be known to our exalted and dignified brothers, Dost Muhammed Khan, the civil and military commander, and Naib Salari, the eastern side commander, that, according to information received by us these days from the exalted Government of India, it appears that fighting has taken place between the troops of the two sides owing to some misunderstanding. You should suspend hostilities until the door of discussion and communication is opened, as we had no intention of fighting with this old friend of ours, and were obliged to take defensive measures.

"Now that he also desires peace, we order and command you to keep back your regular troops and the tribes of Mujahidins and Ghazis, for whom we are liable and responsible, with your masterly efforts, and await further orders. You should however keep in view defensive and offensive preparations, if the result of the discussion between your sublime Government and the illustrious British Government be the conclusion of peace or otherwise. I shall inform you that I, that is to say you, should suspend action until further orders."

AMIR AMANULLAH.

Dated May 27th, 1919.

MORE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

SIMLA, June 2nd.

Reinforcements moving on Thal, after some fighting, drove the enemy off the hills to the south. Aeroplanes co-operated successfully, bombing and machine-gunning the enemy holding the ridges.

Our forces in the vicinity of Miranshan successfully attacked enemy Laashars. A number of casualties were inflicted and the Laashars were dispersed. We destroyed four towers.

On the Tiarajat border, some of our posts are still menaced by tribesmen who collected in large numbers in the vicinity of Jandola and Murtaza, which posts have been fired on.

No incidents of importance are reported from Daska.

Emissaries from Kabul are again visiting Tannah.

The Jallalabad district is now most insecure for travellers. The late Afghan envoy, it is reported, had difficulty in procuring a reliable escort.

THE RECENT ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION.

THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD "PROCESSION."

"MAKING A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL."

Nine school-boys, whose ages ranged from seventeen years to eight, and a Chinese teacher attempted to make an anti-Japanese demonstration in Queen's Road Central on Tuesday evening by organising a procession for the purpose of inducing the Chinese population not to deal with any Japanese firm, or buy or sell any article of Japanese manufacture. The demonstrators paraded the street, each carrying a big Chinese umbrella to which was attached a tag, the gist of which was: "Buy Chinese goods only."

Yesterday, they were charged, on remand, at the Magistrate's, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, the teacher with aid and abetting in the organisation of a procession, and the others with taking part in it, without the necessary permit.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

The Court was crowded and many who wished to be present were turned away by the Court Sergeant, owing to there being no further seating accommodation.

Mr. Wolfe said he understood that some other school boys had been subsequently arrested on a similar charge. This looked rather bad, especially considering the fact that yesterday he had asked the boys not to continue this sort of thing.

Mr. Almada: Those two boys came from Canton. I do not think that the prosecution will state that two persons can form a procession.

Inspector Brazil stated that, at 11.30 a.m., on June 3rd, while on patrol duty in Queen's Road Central, near the market, he saw the nine defendants, together with another not in custody, a small boy marching along Queen's Road from east to west in two deep formation. Each boy carried an umbrella above his head. The umbrellas bore the Chinese characters *Kwok Fo* (Home-goods). When he saw the boys near the market they were being followed by a crowd of about 100. Witness followed the procession till it reached the Fire Brigade station, where he stopped it and spoke to the tenth defendant who was leading the procession. Witness asked him if he had a permit from the Secretariat, to which he replied that he had no permit, but that the boys had been sent out by their schoolmaster. The boy further volunteered to take witness to 33, Gough Street, where he said his master resided. Witness arrested the boys and took them to the Central Police Station, and acting on the instructions of the C.S.P., charged them. He also sent for the master and charged him.

Mr. Almada: You have been in Hongkong for quite a long time?—Witness: Twenty years.

I take it that you know the meaning of the word "procession" in the usual sense?—I take the definition from the Boycott Ordinance.

We are not charged under the Boycott Ordinance; we are charged under the Chinese Ordinance relative to processions. Not having a proper legal definition of the word, I put it to you, as a gentleman residing in the Colony for over 20 years, that the word "procession" under the Chinese Ordinance, is intended to mean the usual Chinese processions seen in Hongkong?—Surely Mr. d'Almada this is a point which a Magistrate should decide.

Mr. Almada: I am sorry, sir; I think that the Inspector is worthy of an answer.

Mr. Almada: Would you call boys of St. Joseph's College marching in file a procession?—Witness: Certainly.

And would you call that illegal?—Under certain circumstances, not ordinary circumstances.

Even if they had umbrellas?—An ordinary umbrella does not attract much attention. It is used for the purpose of keeping the sun and the rain away.

The reason then for arresting these boys is because the umbrellas they carried excited curiosity?—I don't think I could answer that question. It is merely a matter of opinion.

Did you have in your mind at the time you made the arrest that they were infringing the Boycott Ordinance?—What I had in my mind at the time was that it would lead to disorder if permitted.

In what way do you suggest disorder?—They might have a couple of hundred persons following them and later on obstruct traffic.

As a matter of fact, but for those two Chinese characters on the umbrellas you would not have arrested them?—I should certainly have dispersed them.

You would not have arrested them?—No.

But because of the circumstances you do not take the trouble to disperse them, you arrest them; you did not warn them?—No.

In fact, these two characters were objects of curiosity to the crowd?—Yes. To put it plainly, you thought that it was an attempt to boycott the Japanese goods?—I would not say that. I am not prepared to give you my opinion. I don't think with all respect, that my opinion counts.

Mr. Lindell: Surely at the time you thought it was in connection with the Japanese?—Witness: I certainly did.

Mr. d'Almada: Supposing instead of the characters "native goods" they had the words "British goods," would you have done the same thing?—I certainly would have dispersed them, although I could have arrested them under the circumstances.

But it was really because of the Chinese character and not because of the procession that you arrested them?—As I said before that had a great deal to do with my action.

But for the crowd which was following them, they were not causing any obstruction, they were merely walking two deep?—They were not causing any serious obstruction.

Mr. Wolfe: I understand you to say they were walking in file?—Witness: Yes. They were not going along the road as if going for a walk?—No.

Is it usual for boys of St. Joseph's or other Colleges to walk two deep with umbrellas?—I have never seen them.

Would not an umbrella of the kind defendants were carrying attract attention?—Yes.

Was no obstruction actually caused in the street. You saw a large crowd following?—The street was almost blocked.

Then an obstruction was evidently caused?—

Mr. Lindell: Surely there are processions of children, etc., going out on bathing picnics.

Mr. Wolfe: Yes, but they do not attract attention. The Italian Convent children go out two deep but they do not attract attention because they carry no fancy characters on their umbrellas.

Mr. Almada: But it is not an offence.

Mr. Wolfe: It may be. We would taken even Mr. d'Almada into custody under such conditions (laughter).

Mr. Lindell: There does not seem to be any evidence against the master for aiding and abetting.

Mr. Wolfe: The boys made statements, but refuse to speak now and give evidence. I would like to point out that only recently the Roman Catholic Union or some such Society wished to appear in fancy dress in the streets. They sent one of their officers to see me and ask permission. This sort of procession is bound to attract considerable attention, and as it is likely to cause obstruction and disorder is likely to ensue permission should be obtained. In this particular case it is obvious that the procession was bound to lead to disorder.

Mr. Lindell: As there is no evidence against the master of aiding and abetting I will discharge him.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that there was no evidence whatever against the other defendants and they were entitled to be discharged. Section 237 of the Regulations of the Chinese Ordinance stated that no person shall organise, equip or take part in a procession, with or without music, except under the conditions provided by the Ordinance. It was unsoundly given the definition of the word "procession." It was, therefore, for the Magistrate, sitting as Judge and Jury, to go into the matter and if possible find out what was the intention of the Legislature when they framed that Ordinance.

The Magistrate had been in the office of the Chinese Secretariat for a considerable time and had resided in the Colony for a long period. Therefore, he thought he would agree with him that the intention of the Legislature, when it passed that particular by-law, was quite clearly to indicate those processions in which the Chinese indulged from time to time on their festival days, or European processions, if any. As a general thing these processions, unless they were regulated by a license or a permit, might be likely to cause obstruction. Therefore, it was laid down that permission should be obtained from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs so that the Police would be notified and no inconvenience caused in any way. It was not the intention of the Legislature that a crowd of ten boys going along two deep and carrying umbrellas should be made the subject of a criminal charge in that court. If that was the intention of the Legislature it seemed quite clear that the boys of St. Joseph's College, or the girls of the Italian convent would be committing an offence in every walk they took.

The learned C.S.P. had stated that processions of that sort would not attract attention, but that had been occasions on which they had been objects of great curiosity and admiration to the Chinese. Witness walked along the streets. It was for the Magistrate to decide whether, the Legislature had intended that section to apply to boys, no matter whether they were carrying Chinese or German flags, though of course they would be hooted if they carried German flags. It was no offence to carry a Chinese flag. He could carry or wear any flag as a part of his dress or get ten of his friends to do so, and walk along the street. It would not be an offence against the law, provided they did not cause an obstruction, and Inspector Brazil had stated that there was no obstruction except by the crowd.

Mr. Lindell: Not directly. They were the cause of obstruction.

Mr. d'Almada: Assuming that the boys of St. Joseph's College carried red umbrellas, and that a crowd collected would they be liable?—Certainly not.

The procession is merely a camouflage for this charge. There is no shadow of doubt, as the papers put forward in large headlines, that this is in some way connected with what is known as the Japanese boycott.

Mr. Wolfe: I concede that point.

Mr. d'Almada: Very well, that being so I fail to see why the boys were not charged under the Boycott Ordinance. The law provides for that I believe. The reason why the prosecution do not proceed with that charge is because they are not in a position to prove a boycott. I am perfectly at liberty to carry an umbrella with the characters "native goods." It may imply to the public that "you should support local industries," it may also imply to the public that "these umbrellas are better than foreign made umbrellas." It may mean many things.

Continuing, Mr. d'Almada stated that Inspector Brazil had said that, but for the fact that umbrellas were carried with the two characters he would have dispersed the crowd. It was obvious that the Police thought it was a glaring, illegal procession and that it must be stopped. They must eliminate from their minds entirely the question of a boycott because no such charge had been formulated under the Boycott Ordinance.

Mr. Wolfe: Your Worship can, under the Magistrate's Ordinance, enter a conviction on the facts.

Mr. d'Almada: There are no facts.

Mr. Lindell: I want to find out whether this was an illegal procession under the Chinese Ordinance.

Mr. d'Almada replied that the Magistrate could enter a conviction if there was sufficient evidence; if there was not he could not do anything. In the Supreme Court the Jury had to try a person "according to evidence." That was also the Magistrate's duty. Inspector Brazil had not produced a tittle of evidence to prove an illegal procession. Ten boys carrying umbrellas could not be termed an illegal procession. If the prosecution had intended to stop what might be termed "The alleged boycott business," he personally agreed that it should not be there were other ways and means of doing it. The boys might have been warned through their master, and the warning were unheeded then a prosecution might have been brought.

Mr. Lindell remarked that the whole case rested on a legal point, whether or no it was a procession within the meaning of the Ordinance; whether it was calculated to cause an obstruction by coming an object of curiosity? The evidence seemed fairly clear that the object of defendants was to attract attention. The point would have to be decided.

Mr. d'Almada remarked that the case had caused a considerable amount of feeling and he would like to have a written decision.

Mr. Wolfe: I must protest against that. I really think that the solicitor for the defence is trying to make a mountain out of a molehill. It is a paltry case out of a molehill. It is it up into something of paramount magnitude in asking Your Worship to give a written decision.

Mr. d'Almada is condemned out of his own mouth. Is it a reasonable use of the highway when there is a tension of feeling between two nationalities? I think there is little doubt that your Worship will consider that the carrying of umbrellas with the Chinese characters complained of, is not a reasonable use of the highway.

Mr. Wolfe then gave Webster's definition of the word "procession," remarking that he did not know whether Inspector Brazil would swear that the boys proceeded in "ceremonial solemnity." (Laughter.)

Mr. d'Almada: The C.S.P. said that the case was paltry, yet because the boys were carrying umbrellas they were arrested and forced to bail themselves out at \$25 each.

Inspector Brazil: I don't think any force was used.

Mr. Lindell: I certainly do not regard it as paltry.

Mr. Wolfe: I used the word "paltry" wrongly, but I consider it is too much to ask for a written judgment. I am quite prepared to withdraw the word "paltry" and say it is not sufficiently important.

Mr. d'Almada: You say it is not important but my clients are liable to imprisonment and fine under this section.

Mr. Wolfe: Mr. d'Almada knows, as well as Your Worship, that in cases of permits and the like the option of a fine is given.

Mr. Lindell said he thought the bail should be reduced to \$5.

Mr. Wolfe: I am merely pressing for something that will deter them. It seems extraordinary that such an undertaking should not be carried out; after this case two more have been arrested.

Mr. d'Almada: They came from Canton with umbrellas.

Mr. Lindell: I think the legal point is of sufficient importance to justify my adjourning this case. I shall see the Attorney-General about the point.

Mr. Wolfe: In regard to the second procession there were ten boys; eight escaped. That must be taken into consideration with regard to bail. I think your Worship should not take into consideration the fact that the case is trivial to reduce bail.

Mr. Lindell: I can take anything into consideration in regard to bail.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that the prime mover had escaped because of the boys' silence.

Mr. Lindell adjourned the case till Saturday, reducing bail to \$10 each, except in the case of the leader of the procession.

The case against the other two boys was also remanded.

LAND FOR FIGHTERS.

In the House of Commons, on April 14th, Sir Arthur Boscawen unfolded the Bill to provide land, from half an acre to fifty acres, for ex-fighters and women who have had six months' service on the land. The Bill authorises the expenditure of £20,000,000 and gives the Board of Agriculture power to "erect, repair, or improve" dwellings and other buildings on the land. The main classes of holding will be:—

(1) The whole-time holding, twenty to fifty acres. Small mixed farms or dairy farms, or five to ten acres for a fruit farm or market garden.

(2) A holding with free cottage. Half an acre to three acres. For men working for somebody else. These are to be set up in groups with a common pasturage for cows to graze.

(3) Farm colonies. A sort of co-operative farming centre with a central supply of machinery and other things.

There will be a difference between the rents the men can afford while making the place pay and the rent the land would fetch at present. The State will help, and local authorities can acquire land where possible for allotment holders who are disturbed.

The local authority and the Board of Agriculture will buy the land and let it to the working farm colonist or small holder at a rent he can pay, and they will lend him on easy terms part of the money to stock his place.

Broadly, Sir Donald Maclean welcomed the Bill, as did Unionist agricultural representatives. Sir Donald Maclean told the Government that it did not matter what they said in favour of giving high prices for the land. The country was not prepared to do it, and the Government had better bear that in mind. There will come a day of reckoning.

Colonel Pinkham, a Joiner, in a robust maiden speech, said: "I was born in a maiden speech, and my father could shear sheep, reap and mow in the old-fashioned way, and although I have done some of the most highly skilled joinery work, I reckon the old farm labourer is a better man than I am."

This blunt West Wiltsen Unionist working man welcomed the opportunity this Bill would give to the worker to reap the fruits of his own labour.

Another maiden speech was that of Major Prescott, who regretted that the Government had made no provision for retaining war-time allotments. "The Government, with incredible folly," he said, "have lamentably failed to seize a great opportunity to recognise in some tangible form the great services rendered to the nation by allotment cultivators, and, unless suitable amendments are introduced in Committee, the Government will encounter a storm of opposition."

Sir Kingsley Wood suggested that the board should set up a consultative committee of allotment holders. The Government should encourage allotment holders," declared Mr. James Seddon. "More allotments further from the towns, to develop a new type of yeomanry, are wanted."

Sir Ernest Pollock, the Solicitor-General, in his maiden speech from the Treasury bench, answered other points raised in the debate and cleared up many doubts and puzzles of detail.

The Bill on the second reading with the characteristic rapidity of this record session.

FILMED AIR MAILS.

A METHOD OF GREATLY REDUCING WEIGHT.

Major-General Sir Percy Girouard, managing director of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, has conceived a device by which letters can be reduced for the purpose of transit to one-fifth of their present weight, making an airmail mail between Britain and the U.S. a practical proposition.

In other words, it may be possible in the near future for business letters from Britain to be delivered in the U.S. in four or five days at a cost of not more than double current rates. The system has been submitted to the Postmaster-General, and as Sir Percy is on a business trip to the United States he may place the proposals before the American Government.

The method is very simple. Each letter, on standard newspaper of say, ten by eight inches, would be photographed and filmed in a space one inch by three quarters of an inch. The films would be carried by airmail across the Atlantic in three days at most, and then reproduced on the same size of newspaper, placed in envelopes, and addressed, sorted, and delivered. Inland postal service could be accelerated by aeroplanes carrying films from centre to centre and reproduced for local distribution.

Estimating the present average business mail from Britain to America at 250 to 300 tons, the reduction in weight to one-fifth would make the weight of film 5 or 6 tons. The process has been thoroughly tested with existing apparatus to Sir Percy Girouard's complete satisfaction. Filming and reproduction are matters of minutes rather than hours, and photographs, illustrations, and drawings, apart from letters, are stated to be reproduced clearly in every detail.

Business men might raise objection to letters being open to scrutiny. The answer to that is that there would be little time or desire to do this on the part of the operators of the machines, and any possible scrutiny would be confined to the limits existing in the case of cablegrams. As an alternative letters could be added to "Big Houses" with extensive correspondence between the two countries could have their own filming and reproducing apparatus, the estimated cost of a machine being £200, and they might arrange to forward their own letters direct to the airmail. A representative of the *Daily Mail* discussed the possibilities of the scheme with the manager of the Armstrong, Whitworth Aircraft Factory at Selby, where R. 33 was recently launched. He considered that airmails to be a commercial success would have to be of much more robust type than those already built.

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Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

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MIDDLE-CLASS LETHARGY.

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM'S
VIEWS.

The Bishop of Birmingham was the principal speaker at a mass meeting organised by the Middle Classes' Union at the Queen's Hall recently. Moving a resolution protesting against unfair and inequitable legislation and taxation; urging that all possible pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to carry out its election pledges; and demanding better representation of the middle classes on Government commissions, conferences, and councils, the Bishop said he hoped there would be on the Government's part a determination to see that an indemnity was paid, and that they would find the sources from which the indemnity was to come. "But what we must do," he said, "is to see that Germany is not let off. Vindicating the last thing one would like to do is to think there is any change of heart in the German people by this time you are making the most absolute blunder you possibly can."

Speaking of the Middle Class Union movement, the Bishop said that the middle class were the most lethargic members of the community, patient bearers of burden. With all their friendliness the United States intended quite rightly to compete strongly for trade. England had got to show the energy, pluck, and determination in business shown by America, and there must be contentment at home before they could compete successfully.

Major J. Pretyman-Newman, who presided, said that it was the middle class with which the movement was concerned—the people who came between organised labour on the one side and organised capital on the other. Organised labour had its tools blocked every day by the Government, because the Government imagined that labour had not to be kept in a good temper. Organised capital could always cross the threshold of Downing-street, but the middle classes never got over the door-mat.

Discussing the proposals for nationalisation, Mr. Harold Cox asked whether they had not had enough of State control. Railways which at the beginning of the war were the best in the world, now produced a loss of service and had a deficit of a hundred millions, which meant 2s. 9d. in addition to the Income-tax. In his view the unemployment donation was absolutely illegal. It had never been voted by the House of Commons. He wished somebody would bring a test case in the courts.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

THE MANNERS OF OUR YOUNG MEN.

LADY TEACHERS WANTED.

[BY EVELYN EVERLEIGH.]

Have the manners of young men of today deteriorated? Ask the modern dance hostess, and she will unhesitatingly answer "Yes," said a well-known woman. "It cost a considerable amount of money and gave me infinite trouble, for I invited a couple of hundred guests, and I turned my house inside out for the purpose."

"Every girl brought a dancing partner with her, and apparently all enjoyed themselves. I hear that they voted the band 'top hole' and the floor, which I had especially laid for the occasion, 'all right,' yet it is hard to be fair to an elderly cousin whom I had asked to come and help me as host. I verily believe no one would have thought of taking me down to the excellent supper I had provided for my guests."

"It may also interest you to hear that not a single card has been left on me by any one of the hundred-odd young men whom I entertained."

"The only proofs that I seem to have had of their existence outside the ball-room were the innumerable squashed ends of half-smoked cigarettes that littered every corner of my house, right up to the second and third floor landings."

"Every one seems to have smoked cigarettes everywhere—except in the ball-room. (Although I did actually see smoking in the ballroom at the big subscription ball at a well-known hotel last week.)"

"What is more, they dropped the ends of their cigarettes everywhere and anywhere—on the stairs, on the landings, behind curtains, and underneath the chairs—while the ash was scattered all over the carpets of the sitting-out rooms. The only place I did not find it was in the many ash trays provided in the smoking-room!"

"And, mind you," she continued, "the men I entertained belonged to the class whose manners are by no means supposed to be neglected, either at home or the smart schools to which they were sent."

"What has happened to their manners I don't know. They seem to think of nobody but themselves, and put their selves out for nobody, yet they expect to be entertained and amused from morning until night, and have all the nice girls dancing attendance upon them waiting for their favours. Everything is topsy-turvy."

"It's the war," soothed her friend. "The war which has swept all the older brothers and 'big boys' en masse out of England during the past four years. The present-day youth has felt the want of these big boys."

"Boys have grown into men unchecked—nobody has had time to teach them the manners that used to make the man. They've got swollen heads, and are terribly spoilt. If only the girls, now they are demoralised and no longer occupied with war work, would take the matter in hand and combine together to teach young men manners, perhaps they could put an end to this special form of social Bolshevism that seems daily to be growing worse instead of better."—Daily Express.

ZIONIST FALLACIES.

THE CRY OF PALESTINE FOR THE
JEWS.

VERDICT OF HISTORY.

If by Zionism one is to understand the foundation of Jewish colonies or centres in Palestine, the intervention of the Peace Conference is useless, writes Joseph Kenech in a home paper. Jewish colonies are already in existence, thanks to the liberality of M. Edmond de Rothschild. Full and complete liberty should be given to other Jewish colonies in course of formation, as also to Roman Catholic, Protestant, Greek, and Armenian colonies, to establish themselves in Palestine, subject to the laws of the country. But if by Zionism is understood the constitution of a Jewish State in Palestine, it is plain and resolutely: No. Even in the time when the Russian Jews or the Rumanian Jews were arbitrarily and unjustly deprived of their rights as subjects, the or as Russian or Rumanian citizens, the idea of a Jewish State in Palestine was based on a misconception.

It might be legitimate to attempt to create a homeland for millions of unfortunate to whom intolerance refused a shelter in their native lands. Nevertheless, the persecuted Jews of Russia or Rumania had no more rights than in Palestine than they have at the present time. The new laws of Russia and Rumania have placed the Jews in those countries in possession of the same rights—and the same duties—as the Christians and Mussulmans. Those Jews therefore have a country to which they belong. It would be well, on the other hand, that the League of Nations, by means of a special article in its constitution, should admit to its membership only those nations which recognise and practise the absolute equality of all religions and philosophies.

JEWSH STATE AN ABSURDITY.
I repeat, what I have already said many times, that Zionism in the form of a Jewish State in Palestine is an absurdity. The very idea of a State based on religion is contrary to all the principles of the modern world. Even in ancient times it would have been considered absurd. There was a Jewish nation in the days of the Kingdom of Israel. For twenty centuries there has been no Jewish nation. The fact that there existed in remote times a Kingdom of Israel in Jerusalem does not give the Jews a special claim to Jerusalem. Twenty different peoples have occupied Palestine: the Assyrians, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Byzantines, the Arabs, the Moguls, the Turks, and so on. There was once upon a time a Latin or French Kingdom at Jerusalem. Christianity arose in Palestine; Jerusalem is one of the three Holy Cities of Islam.

The Jews cannot even rely on the law of the first occupier. They conquered Jerusalem from the Jebusites. There are still possibly in existence descendants of the Jebusites. The Jews were only one of the numerous Arab or Semitic tribes who established themselves in Western Asia. The Jews of Palestinian descent form an infinitesimal minority. The Jews have been as zealous proselytisers as the Christians and Mussulmans. Before the Christian era the Jews had converted to the monotheistic religion of Moses certain Arab Semites or (Arabs) and Greeks. Egyptians and Romans in large numbers. Jewish proselytism was no less active subsequently in Asia, in the whole of Northern Africa, in Italy, in Spain, in Gaul. The converted Romans and Gauls were no doubt in a dominant position in the Jewish communities mentioned in the chronicles of Gregory of Tours.

A MIXED PEOPLE.
There was a large number of converted Iberians among the Jews whom Ferdinand the Catholic expelled from Spain, and who overran Italy, France, and, in the East, Salonika and Smyrna. The immense majority of the Russian, Polish, and Galician Jews are descended from the Khazars, a Tartar tribe of Southern Russia, who were converted, in a body, to Judaism at about the time of Charlemagne. No one can speak of a Jewish race except from ignorance or a design to deceive. There was a Semitic or Arab race; there has never been a Jewish race.

Since the Revolution, through the instrumentality of Mirabeau and the Abbé Gregoire, decreed the equality of all religions, the expression "French Jews" has no longer been admissible. There are Frenchmen who are Jews just as other Frenchmen are Roman Catholic or Protestants. How can the blood of French Jews, which has been shed in torrents on the battlefields from 1914 to 1918 be distinguished from the blood of Roman Catholics, Protestants, or Free Thinkers? And it is the same with other people and other Jews. As, therefore, there is no Jewish race or Jewish nation, but only a Jewish religion, Zionism is undoubtedly an absurdity—a triple error: historical, archaeological, and ethnical.

ARMY DOCTORS' FINE RECORD.

Speaking at the Royal College of Surgeons recently, Major-General Sir Anthony A. Bowlby said that in the old war in Flanders 11,000 men out of a total of 21,000 infantry were sick. He contrasted the condition of the medical service in those days with the splendid medical record of the present war, and declared that only a healthy, well-trained army could do so. He said the British did between August 8th and November 11th. The motor-ambulances he described as the pivot of the treatment of wounded. During the three and a half months of the third battle of Ypres, 61,000 operations were performed under anaesthetics in the casualty clearing stations of two armies alone, and in that battle for the first time the services of the Royal Army Medical Corps were brought together on the battlefield with the best possible results. The wounded men, each year of the war had seen lives and limbs saved in countless increasing numbers, and methods and ways had resulted in lessened suffering and better results.

ROMANCE OF THE "C.C.S."

HARLEY-STREET BEHIND THE
FIRING LINES.

The Romance of the Casualty Clearing Station might have been the title of the lecture by Major-General Cuthbert Wallace, in connection with the special clinical meeting of the British Medical Association at the Queen's Hall recently.

Gen. Wallace was Consulting Surgeon to the Expeditionary Force, and having served in France during practically the whole of the war, is in a position to make some striking comparisons.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the figures he gave were those contrasting the medical staff available for dealing with casualties at the casualty clearing stations at the battles of Loos and at Hill 70 respectively. They were:—

	Loos.	Hill 70.
Number of wounded	20,000	4,137
Teams of surgeons	16	30
Operating tables	16	23

Some idea of the sudden demand made on the surgeons in the big battles on the Western front may be gathered from the lecturer's statement that the first day of the battle of Loos was had 13,000 wounded, and on the first day of the Somme offensive 20,000.

DENTISTRY IN THE LINE.

Nurses rendered surgery possible at the casualty clearing stations when the work began to be developed. It was continued. "What the surgeons could have done would have been very little; had it not been for the nursing sisters who were added to the stations in about November, 1914." Dental surgeons were also put on the establishment then, and had proved remarkably successful. The Canadians had an extremely good dental organisation, providing gold dentures "almost in the front line."

Dealing with the work of stretcher bearers, General Wallace gave some examples of almost superhuman efforts on the part of those devoted men. Anybody who has loved a hand with a stretcher down a trench knows what a strain there is in even a few hundred yards of this kind of work. There were cases, however, of "carriers" of 5,000 to 6,000 yards. As a rule there were relay posts every 1,000 yards.

Among the pictures thrown on the screen was one of the familiar Harley-street area just behind the Giverny front, showing the overhead mono-rail used there for transporting the wounded. In many other places at the later stages of the war the well-known light railways ran right up to the casualty-clearing station itself.

THE SLEEP CURSE.

A whole convoy of wounded would be got through in an hour and a half, and anyone going into the casualty clearing station at the end of that time would find the patients asleep. So sleepy were they as a rule on emerging from a big battle that they could hardly be roused to take food, or drink once pain was allayed.

When properly developed a clearing station could handle cases in as scientific a way as could be done in London. The X-ray apparatus arrived first in July, 1915, and after a time every clearing station had one. It was in 1915 that the system of team reinforcements was introduced into casualty clearing stations. Each team consisted of a surgeon, anaesthetist, and nursing orderly, with instrument. These were kept working day and night in 12-hour shifts. An attempt was made to increase the period of 12 hours, but it was found impossible; the work was killing the surgeons. There was an impression at one time that there were too many medical men in France. "We never had enough surgeons to do what could have been done for the fighting men at the front," said the lecturer.

"There is an exaggerated idea, moreover, as to the number out there. Towards the end of the war there were 5,683, including those with overseas troops. At one time there were about a thousand more than that, but they were reduced by casualties."

THE SOUVENIR-HUNTER.

Dealing with some of the lighter scenes in connection with casualty clearing stations, the lecturer said that somewhere about the second battle of Ypres a big Prussian Guardsman, slightly wounded, sat down next to a diminutive British Tommy. The latter was a souvenir-hunter, and pulling out a jack-knife he solemnly cut off every button on the Prussian's tunic.

In conclusion General Wallace said that it was not surgery which was the miracle of the war, but the health of the troops, due to the sanitary measures. A great epidemic of typhoid amongst the Belgian civilians was wiped out by British medical effort; and there were fewer cases of typhoid in the British army during the war than there were deaths from typhoid in the little South African war.

COST OF FEEDING RATS.

The Consumers' Council, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Food Ministry, is strongly of opinion that the Ministry should be retained for the protection of the public, and at its last meeting the Ministry was asked to urge this view upon the Government. Mr. Roberts said there was urgent need for the protection of the consumer, and in interpreting the council's views on the matter said: "It is not that this council has no confidence in the other Departments of State, but it views with apprehension the division of functions." He took the Local Government Board, which is supposed to look after the rat plague of this country. "We have it on the highest authority that there are as many rats to be fed in this country as there are human beings, and that they are being fed at a cost of £220,000,000 a year. If you can save a quarter of that cost by a Ministry which is looking after matters pertaining to waste of food, you will save the whole cost of this Ministry, even from that point of view."

THE KAISER'S ABDICATION. ENFORCED BY THE ARMY.

Following the recent publication by the *Deutsche Zeitung* of the letters of the Kaiser and Crown Prince in an attempt to justify their behaviour, *Die Freiheit* publishes a memorandum by Count von der Schulenburg, Commander of the Guards du Corps Regiment which was written on December 7th last year. It dealt in much more detail with the decisive events leading up to the flight of the ex-Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

Schulenburg says that he arrived at Spa on November 9th, where he found that all the Headquarters Staff were in a depressed state, and seemed to have almost lost their heads. Marshal von Hindenburg having just announced in a speech that revolution had broken out in Germany. When the necessity for the abdication of the Kaiser was pointed out to Count Schulenburg he rejected the idea, and said that the army was loyal to the Kaiser. He was then invited to go with others to the Kaiser's Headquarters, where Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Plessen, General Sarschall, General Groener, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Admiral von Hintze, and others were already assembled. Marshal von Hindenburg told the Kaiser that he must tender his resignation, but as a Russian officer he could not say to his King what he had to say. To this the Kaiser replied: "We must see first."

General Groener thereupon declared in a long speech that the position of the army was desperate, and that Germany was in the hands of the revolution. Civil war, he said, threatened to break out at any moment in Berlin. The army was no longer reliable. In his view, and in that of Marshal von Hindenburg, a view which was shared by his divisional chiefs and quarter-master-general, the only salvation for the Fatherland lay in the immediate abdication of the Kaiser.

His Majesty then requested Count Schulenburg to give his view. The Count represented that the armies of the Crown Prince's Army Group were still firmly in the hands of their commanders. "At present," he declared, "in their thinned ranks, they are exhausted and over-trained, and their one desire is for a truce and a rest. Once the armistice has begun, it will be extraordinarily difficult again to get the troops to fight the enemy. If, however, they can get a few days' rest, it will be possible for the regimental commanders to get them into the line again and to influence them."

Count Schulenburg also said that he did not believe the whole Western army would march into Germany to suppress the revolution, but that he thought reliable troops, equipped with all modern fighting material, might first be sent to Ais-la-Chapelle and Cologne to restore order there, if necessary by force of arms. Stammering up, Count Schulenburg said the Kaiser must not yield to force and must not abdicate. The Kaiser agreed to this view and, taking Count Schulenburg aside, declared that he did not desire to abdicate, and that Ais-la-Chapelle and Cologne must first immediately be recovered with the help of German commanders and specially good troops.

A long discussion followed, in which General Groener again and again declared that events had already gone so far that it was too late for such a solution.

KAISER'S DEMAND.
The Kaiser then asked General Groener how he had come to this view regarding the feeling of the army. Schulenburg, he said, had given him an entirely contrary impression. To which the General replied that he was of another opinion. The Kaiser thereupon said, very sharply: "I desire from Marshal von Hindenburg and yourself the report, in black and white, but only when you have ascertained the views of all the commanders-in-chief." The Kaiser emphatically declared that in no circumstances did he want civil war, and that he would never demand this of the army. He had only one wish, he said, namely to take the army back home, united and in solid order. General Groener replied: "The army will march back home, unitedly under its leaders and commanding generals, but not under the leadership of your Majesty." Count Schulenburg again contradicted this view.

Marshal von Hindenburg then spoke again, saying that while every Prussian officer must doubtless hold the views expressed by Count Schulenburg, nevertheless, all the reports from the homeland and the army made abdication an unavoidable necessity. Both he and General Groener could no longer undertake the responsibility for the reliability of the army. The Kaiser then closed the discussion with the words: "You must ask all my commanders-in-chief, about the feeling in the army. If they report to me that the army is no longer loyal to my person, then I am ready to go, but not before."

While the discussion was taking place, a telephone message from the Imperial Chancellery was continually arriving concerning the gravity of the situation in Berlin, and demanding the immediate abdication of the Kaiser. The last of these communications reported street fighting in Berlin. These declarations made the deepest impression on the Kaiser, who was apparently resolved to sacrifice his person in order to avoid civil war. Count Schulenburg then told him that it could at the most be a matter of his abdication as German Kaiser and not as King of Prussia. The Kaiser agreed to his proposition, and said that he would in all circumstances remain King of Prussia, and would not leave his army.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BELGIUM AND THE KAISER'S FATE.

Belgium does not want revenge, but justice.

This represents the official view of the Belgian delegation in Paris, according to a Reuter Paris message on the question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser. It had been suggested, unofficially, that, as the Allies could come to no decision on the Kaiser's indictment, Belgium should act as prosecutor and arraign him before the League of Nations for his crimes in that country.

In an interview with the Associated Press of America, a member of the Belgian delegation stated that Belgium had not been officially requested by the Council of Four to bring the Kaiser to trial, and that the Belgian Government would feel obliged to decline to take such an attitude even if it were requested to do so. Any such action, the Belgian delegation holds, should be taken by a Commission representing all the Associated Powers.

NO COMPETENT TRIBUNAL.
The official Belgian point of view is that the Kaiser cannot be arraigned for declaring war, violating Belgian neutrality, or for any act preceding or coincident with the declaration of war. It is pointed out that there is no tribunal competent to hear such charges against the Kaiser, and no provision in international law covering such cases, and any such action taken now would be retroactive. Belgium holds that persons guilty of acts punishable by the criminal codes of any of the belligerents should be tried in the ordinary way, as the fact that crimes such as theft, rape, and murder were committed during a state of war does not relieve the authors of responsibility for them.

NURSE CAVELL'S MURDERER.
It is stated that all the documents would be forthcoming if such a Commission as is suggested should desire to arraign—

Von Manteuffel, for the sack of Louvain;
Von Schroeder, for the murder of Capt. Fryatt;
Von Sautersweig, for the execution of Miss Cavell.

But it is emphasized that Belgium does not seek revenge, but only justice.

It would be small satisfaction to Belgium to lock up the ex-Kaiser for a few months in Saint Gille prison, and those who have spread the report that such a revenge had been offered Belgium as solace for her wrongs sadly misunderstood the Belgian character if they think that such a scheme would be acceptable. Finally it is declared that the only case in which the personal responsibility of the ex-Emperor for the criminal acts committed against Belgium can be established beyond doubt is that of the atrocities attending the deportations of civilians who were carried off for forced labour in Germany; and in this case the ex-Kaiser's responsibility is unquestioned.

General Groener laid considerable stress on his own opinion that, although such a decision might have saved the situation a fortnight earlier, it was now much too late. The Imperial Chancellor then telephoned that civil war was inevitable unless the Kaiser's abdication was announced within the next few minutes.

Marshal Hindenburg, General Groener, and Admiral Hintze then went into the garden to make their report to the Kaiser. Count Schulenburg himself received the Crown Prince, who had hurried to the scene, and asked him to persuade the Kaiser not to act with undue haste. The Crown Prince had a short conversation with his father, after which Colonel Heye made his report. Colonel Heye declared that all the army commanders said that the army could not be counted upon in the event of civil war. Count Schulenburg interjected: "No soldier would break his oath to the emperor to which General Groener replied: "The oath to the colours and the Supreme War Lord are only an idea."

Admiral Hintze then came in with a telephone message that the situation in Berlin was extremely menacing. He himself must resign, he said, and the monarchy could not be saved any longer if the Kaiser did not abdicate immediately. The Kaiser then gave instructions that the Imperial Chancellor should be informed that he would abdicate as German Emperor, but would remain as King of Prussia and not leave the army. At this moment the chief of the Imperial Chancellery, Wahnschaeff, telephoned that the declaration of the Kaiser's abdication must be in Berlin within the next few minutes. In the afternoon, therefore, the Kaiser's abdication as German Emperor was telephoned by Admiral Hintze to Berlin. At 8.10 p.m. the declaration of abdication, as circulated by the Wolf Bureau, arrived in Berlin. The Imperial Chancellor had, however, already issued the decree, without awaiting receipt of the Kaiser's formal declaration.

The Kaiser, according to Count Schulenburg, received the news with deep emotion, but perfect kingly dignity. Count Schulenburg making a statement regarding the loyalty of the army, the Kaiser said he was King of Prussia, and would remain so, and would not leave the army. When saying "Good-bye" he stated to Count Schulenburg: "I will remain with the army," but at the conference which immediately followed Hindenburg and General Groener declared that the Kaiser must leave headquarters and go to Holland, because they could not guarantee his safety even for another night, and Admiral von Hintze was instructed by the Foreign Office of Berlin to take the necessary steps for the Kaiser's departure to Holland. Count Schulenburg therefore attributes the Kaiser's journey to Holland to the pressure brought to bear upon him by Hindenburg and General Groener, and thinks the Kaiser's letter to the Crown Prince, in which he speaks of the collapse of the army, confirms this.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 4th.
Chienan, Japanese str., 1,308 tons, Capt. Shimizu, from Dairen and Weihaiwei, with a cargo of beans and ground-nuts.—M. B. K.
 June 5th.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,357 tons, Capt. Kitano, from Kuching, which port she left on June 1st, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Asama Maru, Japanese str., 1,177 tons, Capt. Hoshimoto, from Karatsu, which port she left on May 28th, with a cargo of coal.—Y.K.K.
Chienan, British str., 1,308 tons, Capt. Lower, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 1st, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chienan, British str., 1,308 tons, Capt. Speed, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Fantauy, British str., 1,110 tons, Capt. Skinner, from Bangkok, which port she left on May 28th, with a cargo of rice.—M. & Co.
Hokkaido, British str., 538 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Hongkong, which port she left on June 2nd, with a cargo of coal.—Yat King & Co.
Jade, French str., 380 tons, Capt. Cornilissen, from Canton, with ballast.
Katsuma Maru, Japanese str., 1,160 tons, Capt. Mitsudo, from Canton, with ballast.—Y.K.K.
Medway, British str., 1,181 tons, Capt. McLean, from Manilla, which port she left on June 2nd.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Nippon, Portuguese str., 270 tons, Capt. Costa, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Tai Fung & Co.
Shanai, British str., 1,224 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Wuhu, which port she left on May 30th, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.
Stapan, British str., 1,049 tons, Capt. Jones, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.
Taipei Maru, Japanese str., 1,225 tons, Capt. Takagi, from Moji, which port she left on May 30th, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.
Typhoon, Dutch str., 2,444 tons, Capt. Pass, from Batavia, and Balk Papan, which latter port she left on May 29th, with a general cargo.—J.C.T.L.
Utsun Maru, Japanese str., 597 tons, Capt. Furushima, from Keelung, which port she left on June 1st, with a cargo of coal.
West Yama, American str., 4,308 tons, Capt. Fleming, from San Francisco, which port she left on April 8th, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

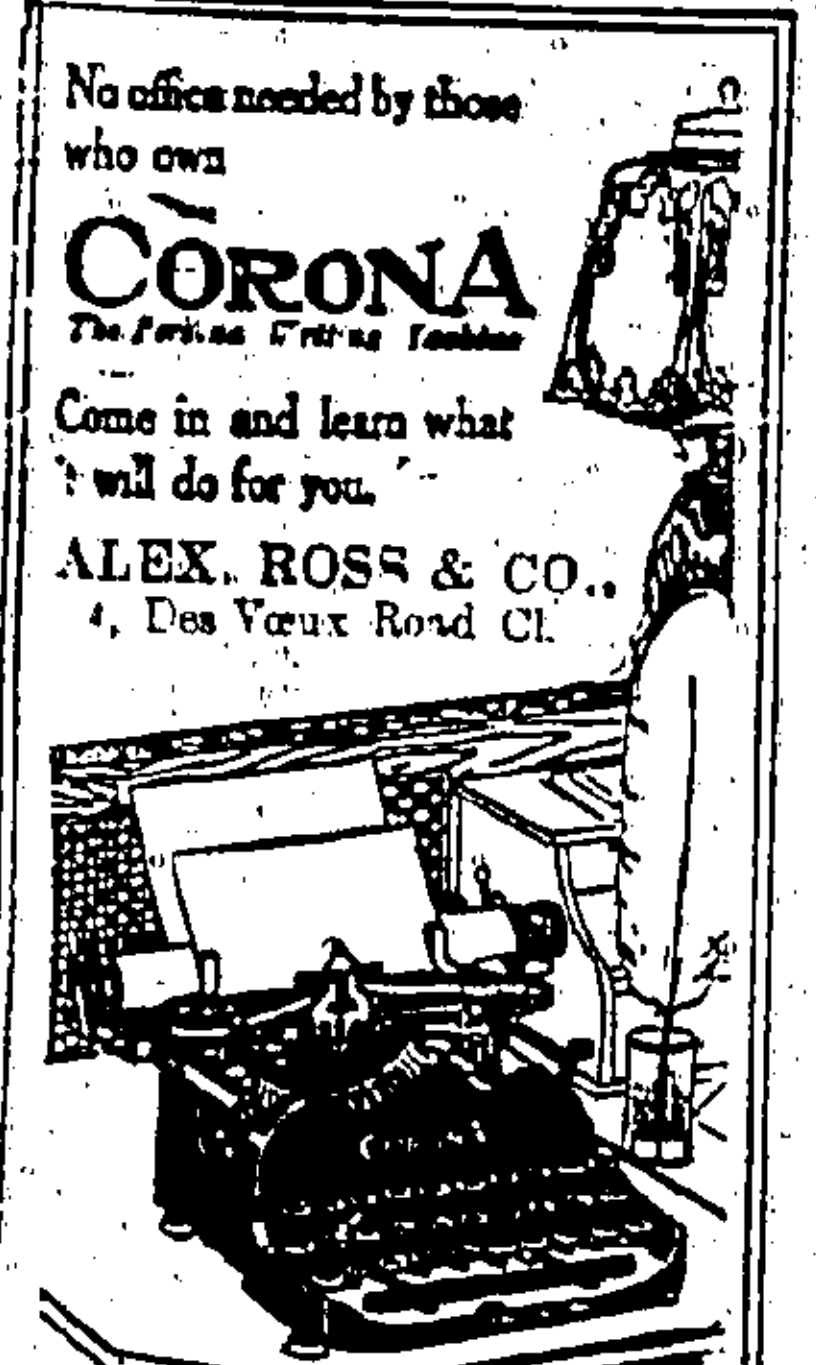
ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Chienan*, on June 4th:—Mr. Gilchrist, Madame Louise, Mr. Dinsdale, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Beauchamp, Capt. Barry Evans, Mr. and Mrs. La Mauge, Sergt. McArthur.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Miskima Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 9th inst.
 The N.Y.K. *s.s. Yokohama Maru* (European line) left Kobe for this port on the 4th inst., and is expected here on June 12th.

No office needed by those who own



CORONA
 The Perfect Writing Machine

Come in and learn what we'll do for you.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
 4, Des Vaux Road Cl.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, LONDON via BANGALORE, PENANG & Ceylon	NEPA	From str.	3 k.	Okenato	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 17th July.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th July.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		THE ADMIRAL LINE PACIFIC S.S. Co.	About 1st Aug.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	About 17th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 9 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	On 10th inst., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 8th July.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	3 m.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 8th inst.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
 OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	15th June	30th June
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	15th June	18th July
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	10th July	28th July
"MONTEAGLE"	22nd July	16th August
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	7th August	25th August
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	20th August	10th September
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	4th September	22nd September
"MONTEAGLE"	27th September	22nd October
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	2nd October	20th October
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	15th October	5th November
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	20th October	17th November

"FARES—HONGKONG TO UROPE"
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... Gold \$491.00
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... Gold \$438.00
 Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, etc., apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., P. & O. STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd., 71, ROYAL LANE, HONGKONG.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
 TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE ETC.

SAILINGS FOR MARSILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSILLES about	Due LONDON about
NEURALIA	—	20th June	8th July
FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.			
"DUNERA"	8th July	Due BOMBAY about 25th July	
FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & BANGALORE.			
"ABRATOON APCAR"	11th June	Due CALCUTTA 3rd July	
FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.			
"JAPAN"	19th June	SHANGHAI & KOBE	
"DUNERA"	24th June	SHANGHAI Only	

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, etc., apply to
 J. MACKINNON, MACKINNON & CO., 22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
 PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers will be despatched for SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 1st.
 "WEST HEMATITE" ... August 10th.

For PORTLAND Direct:
 "WEST MUNHAM" ... About June 25th.
 "WEST CELINA" ... August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE ADMIRAL LINE.
 JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
 TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. FIFTH FLOOR, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

Y. K. K.
 YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
 (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND/OR SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
 M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT, TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING, 111.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
 KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
 (Shipping Department).
 HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—
 TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, HANKOW, BEIJING, PORT SAID, CANTON, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, BANGKOK, SAIGON, PHNOM PENH, CHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

For further particulars apply to—
 CHU KYOKU TRADING CO., M. BASHIMOTO, General Agent.
 Telephone No. 2108.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	—	June 6th, 3 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Fruits, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmannian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOUKSANG" Fri. 6th June, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENANG" Fri. 6th June, 3 p.m.
KOBE	"KWAISANG" Sat. 7th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHOISANG" Sun. 8th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOISANG" Tues. 10th June, 11 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"CHUNANG" Tues. 10th June, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG" Wed. 11th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Wed. 11th June, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Fri. 13th June, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Andat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Laidong.

TELEGRAPH LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GUVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description linked thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 218. General Managers.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SIBIE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 218.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to RUSSELL & CO., CHARTERS.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 8th June, D'light
OHINKANG & WUHU	"TAMSI"	On 9th June, Noon
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 10th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"FEAN"	On 10th June, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th June, Noon
WENAIWEN, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KINGCHOW"	On 13th June, Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th June, D'light
SHANGHAI	"SINKANG"	On 17th June, Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 24th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Stewart ...	FRIDAY, 8th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 10th June, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	... Capt. J. Medina ...	FRIDAY, 13th June, at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE SUREST ROUTE.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

S.S. "WESTYACA" will sail for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu on or about June 7th, 1919.

S.S. "ARCHER" will sail for Vladivostok, Seattle, San Francisco and New York on or about June 12th, 1919.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 18th, 1919.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 18th, 1919.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 18th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overboard Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendant on passengers cannot be over-emphasized.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 41/42/43 COMPAGNY OFFICE in Alexander Building, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	...	30th June	8th July

FOR

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	...	8th July

FOR

CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATON APCAR ... 11th June | 3rd July

SHANGHAI, MOJO KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN	19th June	SHANGHAI Only.
DUNERA	24th June	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (calling Manila)	...	Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU	...	Sunday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU	...	Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU	...	Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	...	Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	...	Wednesday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA-MARU	...	Sunday, 15th June.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	...	Saturday, 14th June.
SHINRYU MARU	...	end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	...	Wednesday, 25th June.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	...	Saturday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	...	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI-KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	...	Tuesday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU	...	Monday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 222 & 223. E. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	90,000	June 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	24,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th June
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 18th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. FOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said

"ANDES MARU" ... Saturday, 21st June

"ALTAI MARU" ... End of July.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th June

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAIKOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(16,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(16,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Aug. 18th, 1919.

"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For further information apply to—O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Los House Street, Tel. 1943.

